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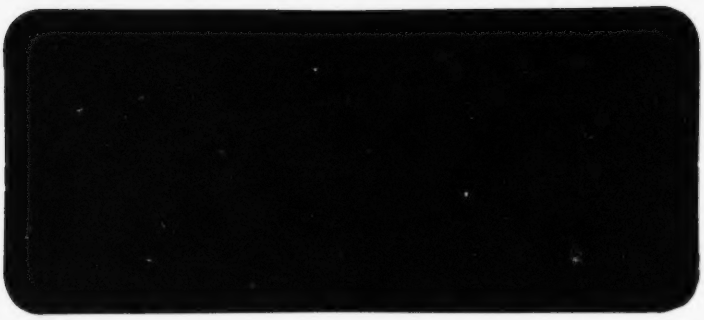

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Manitoba

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SECTION I

MANITOBA: AN IMMIGRATION LEADER

1999 TO 2005

JUNE 29, 2006

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Manitoba: An Immigration Leader
1999 to 2005

Summary:

Over the last seven years, Manitoba immigration levels experienced remarkable growth. Our province was a leader in many aspects of immigration as detailed below. The highlights include:

- In 2005, 8,098 immigrants came to Manitoba, the highest level since at least 1971.
- Over the last seven years, Manitoba' growth was above Canada's in five of the seven years.
- Since 1998, 39,596 immigrants arrived in Manitoba, a 40% increase from the previous seven year period. This was the largest growth of any province and well above the 3% rise of Canada.
- Since 1998, our annual immigration level increased by 170%, more than three times the national growth of 51% and first among the provinces.
- Manitoba's share of national immigration increased from 1.7% in 1998 to 3.1% in 2005, the largest change of any province.
- On a per 1,000 population basis, Manitoba's immigration rate grew from 2.6 in 1998 to 6.9 in 2005. This increase of 4.3 was the largest absolute change of any province.

I Immigration Levels:

- In 2005, 8,098 immigrants made Manitoba their new home. This was the highest annual level since at least 1971.

- Manitoba has the 5th largest number of immigrants. In 2005, Ontario recorded the largest number at 140,528, followed by British Columbia at 44,772, Quebec at 43,338 and Alberta at 19,393.

- Manitoba immigration levels declined through most of the 1990's. Immigrant levels began an upward movement in 1999. The last seven years have seen remarkable growth, from 3,004 in 1998 to 8,098 last year. The main reason for this growth is the Manitoba Government's Provincial Nominee Program. Provincial nominees now account for nearly 60% of all immigrants.

- In the first quarter of 2006, 2,145 persons came to Manitoba from other countries. Based on the current growth trend, Manitoba is expected to exceed the 10,000 immigrant goal in 2006.

II Annual Percent Change:

- In the 1999 to 2005 period, Manitoba growth was above the national increase in five of the seven years. For four of the seven years, Manitoba growth was in the top three of the provinces, with one first, two seconds and one third.

- For the first quarter 2006, Manitoba had the second highest provincial growth rate and many times the national growth.

III The Last Seven Years:

- From 1999 to 2005, immigration to Manitoba increased 40.0% over the previous seven year period, 1992 to 1998. Manitoba had the largest increase of any province.

- Manitoba's 40.0% growth compares to Canada's increase of 3.0%, Ontario's 8.0%, Alberta's 2.0% and British Columbia's -16.0%.

IV Percent Share of Canada:

- Due to our rising immigration levels, with above national growth rate, our relative share of national immigration has been increasing. In 1998, our share was 1.7%. By 2005, it had risen to 3.1%.

- Manitoba's immigrant share rose 1.4 percentage points from 1998 to 2005, the largest absolute change of any province.

- Manitoba, at 3.1%, has the fifth largest immigration flows after Ontario's 53.6%, British Columbia's 17.1%, Quebec's 16.5% and Alberta's 7.4%.

- In the first quarter of 2006, Manitoba's share increased to 3.9%. Our population as of April 1, 2006 is 3.7% of Canada's population.

V Immigration Growth Index (1998 = 100):

- Since 1998, Manitoba's annual immigration level has increased by 170.0%, well above the national increase of 51.0%. Manitoba's increase places us as the growth leader among the provinces.

- Prince Edward Island had the second highest increase at 143.0%, followed by Alberta's 73.0%, Quebec's 63.0% and Ontario's 52.0%. In terms of cumulative growth since 1998, Manitoba lead all provinces in six of the seven years.

VI Immigration per 1,000 Population:

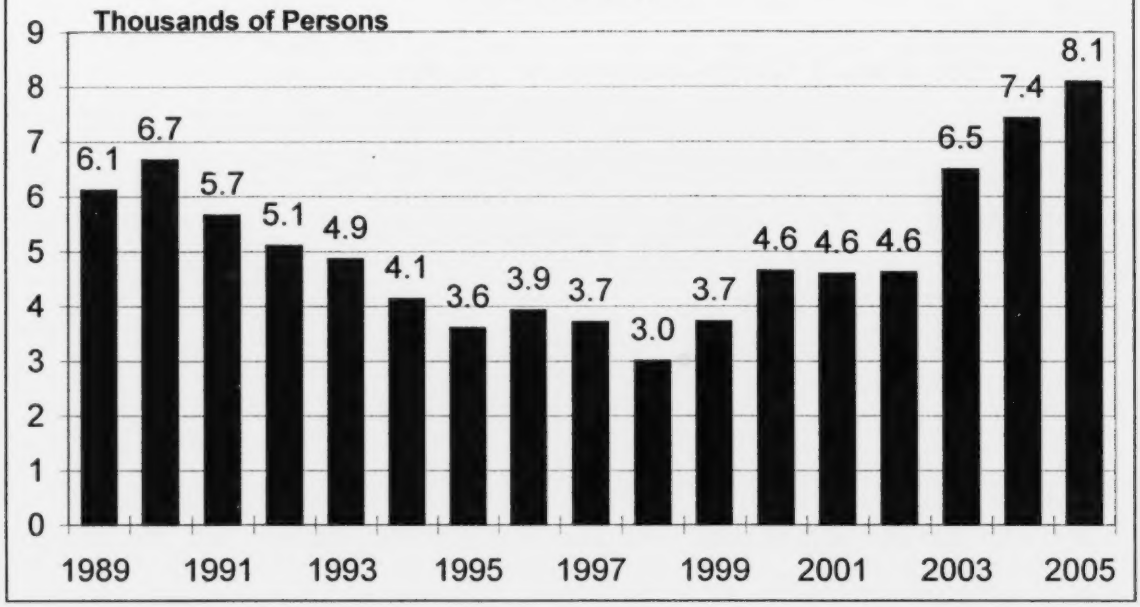
- In 1998, Manitoba's annual immigration level per 1,000 population was 2.6. This was below the Canada rate of 5.8. Our rate of 2.6 was fifth best after British Columbia's 9.0, Ontario's 8.1, Alberta's 3.9 and Quebec's 3.7.

- In 2005, Manitoba's rate increased to 6.9, the third best after Ontario's 11.2 and British Columbia's 10.5. Canada's rate was 8.1.

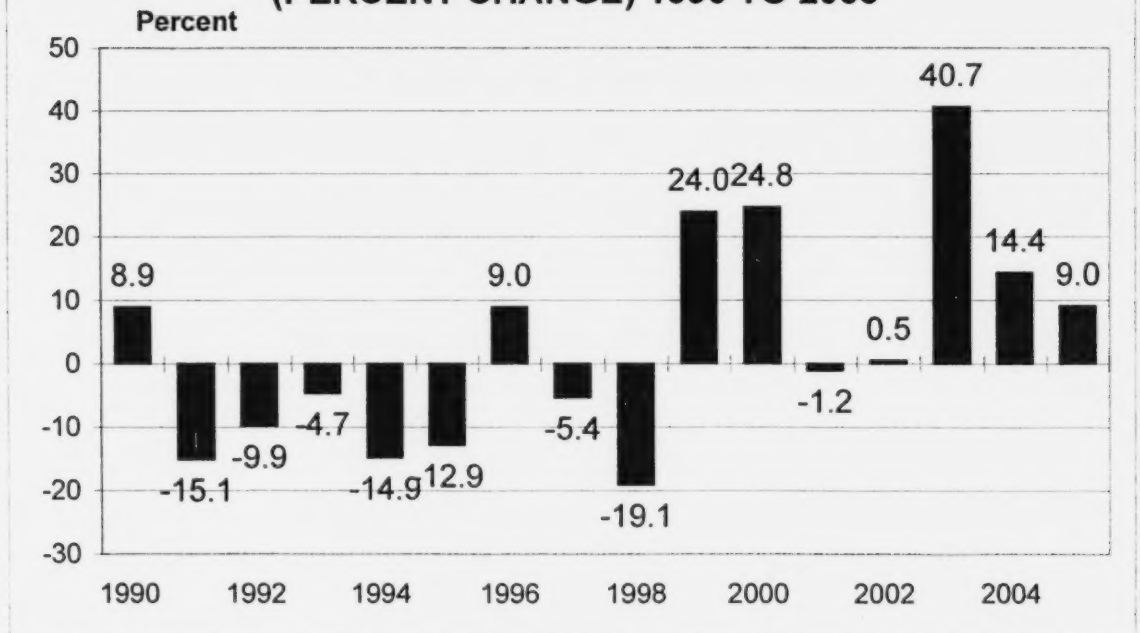
- Manitoba's rate grew from 2.6 in 1998 to 6.9 in 2005, an increase of 4.3. This was the largest absolute change over this seven year period.

- In the first quarter of 2006, our rate was 7.3 compared to 6.8 for Canada. We had the third largest rate of any province.

MANITOBA ANNUAL IMMIGRATION
1989 TO 2005



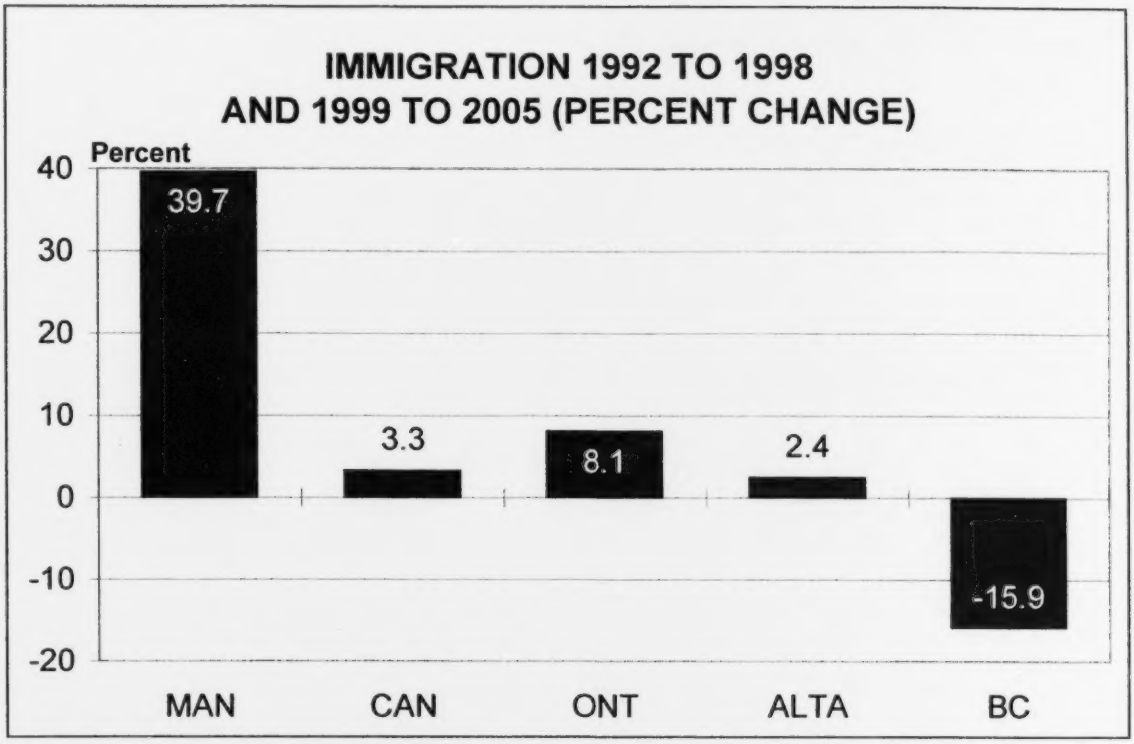
MANITOBA ANNUAL IMMIGRATION
(PERCENT CHANGE) 1990 TO 2005

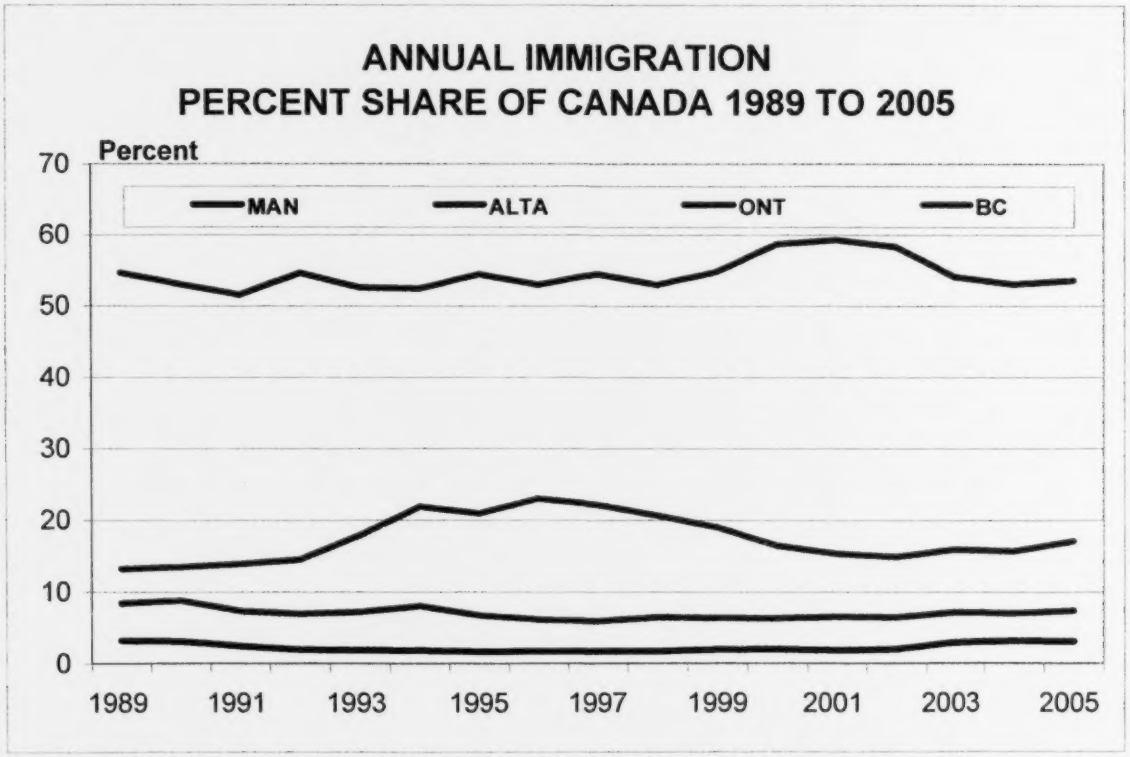


*Note: Annual number refers to the period from January 1 to December 31 of the current year.

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
JUNE 29, 2006





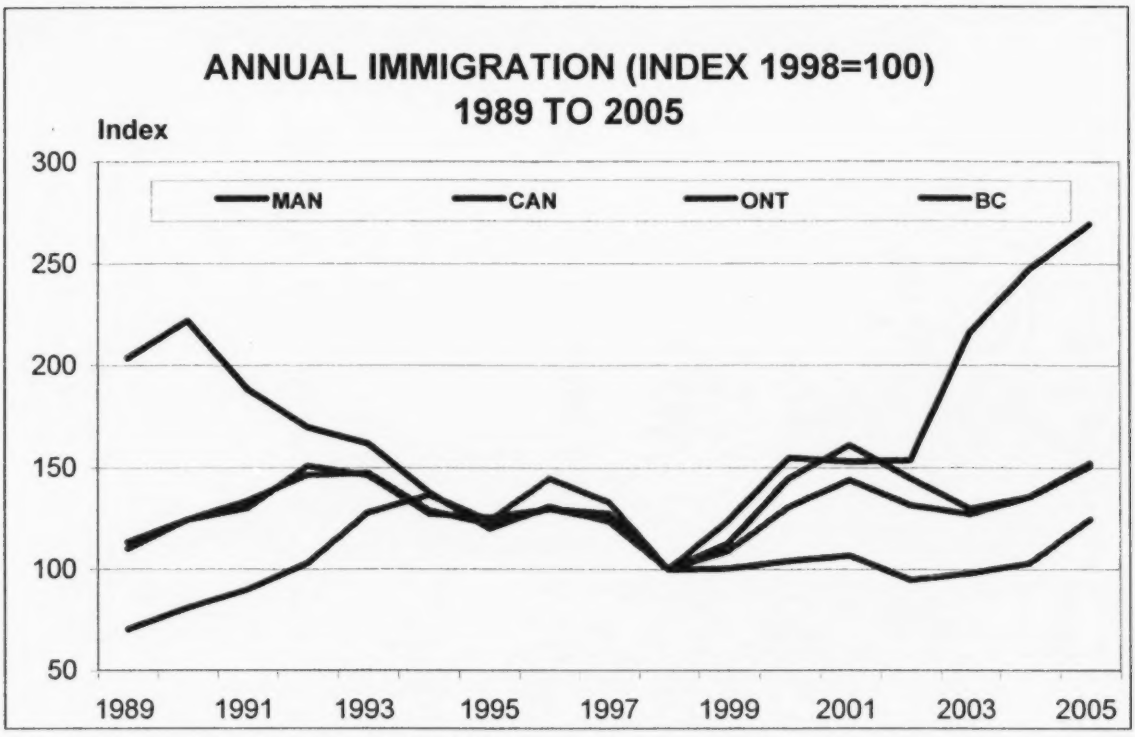
*Note: Annual number refers to the period from January 1 to December 31 of the current year.

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

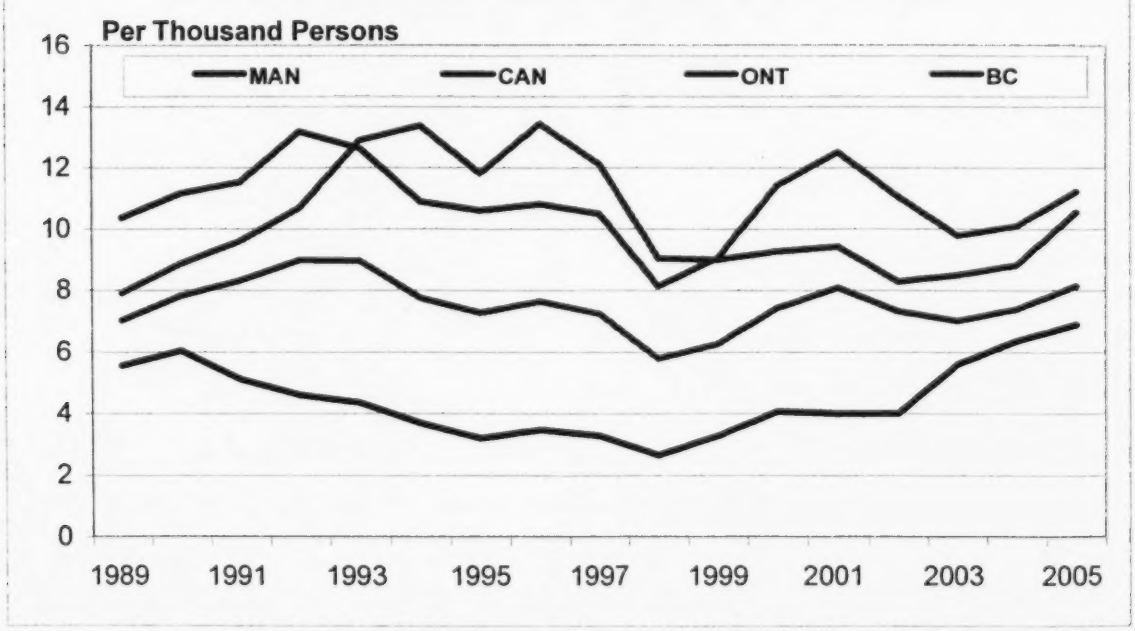
DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

JUNE 29, 2006

ANNUAL IMMIGRATION (INDEX 1998=100) 1989 TO 2005



ANNUAL IMMIGRATION RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 1989 TO 2005



*Note: Annual number refers to the period from January 1 to December 31 of the current year.

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

JUNE 29, 2006

TABLE 1: IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE

	CAN	MAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC
1995	212,875	3,605	575	166	3,589	644	27,228	115,944	1,949	14,360	44,603
1996	226,061	3,928	585	154	3,225	718	29,806	119,719	1,819	13,889	52,025
1997	216,034	3,715	418	145	2,837	663	27,934	117,716	1,737	12,833	47,848
1998	174,184	3,004	401	136	2,056	729	26,626	92,346	1,572	11,198	35,990
1999	189,971	3,725	423	137	1,609	662	29,179	104,165	1,726	12,089	36,106
2000	227,429	4,647	417	188	1,605	761	32,502	133,502	1,891	14,349	37,413
2001	250,571	4,593	403	135	1,714	809	37,572	148,680	1,709	16,393	38,391
2002	229,071	4,615	407	107	1,422	710	37,579	133,630	1,667	14,752	34,061
2003	221,402	6,492	359	153	1,476	666	39,568	119,778	1,668	15,839	35,245
2004	235,826	7,426	579	310	1,770	795	44,247	125,104	1,942	16,474	37,020
2005	262,239	8,098	494	330	1,929	1,093	43,338	140,528	2,106	19,393	44,772
2006											
1Q	55,132	2,145	118	60	496	322	9,169	27,412	461	4,641	10,283
2Q											
3Q											
4Q											
YTD TOTAL	55,132	2,145	118	60	496	322	9,169	27,412	461	4,641	10,283

TABLE 1A: PERCENT CHANGE (%)

											MANITOBA RANK
1995	-5.13	-12.86	1.77	2.47	3.40	2.71	-3.08	-1.44	-13.76	-20.32	-9.24	8
1996	6.19	8.96	1.74	-7.23	-10.14	11.49	9.47	3.26	-6.67	-3.28	16.64	4
1997	-4.44	-5.42	-28.55	-5.84	-12.03	-7.66	-6.28	-1.67	-4.51	-7.60	-8.03	3
1998	-19.37	-19.14	-4.07	-6.21	-27.53	9.95	-4.68	-21.55	-9.50	-12.74	-24.78	7
1999	9.06	24.00	5.49	0.74	-21.74	-9.19	9.59	12.80	9.80	7.96	0.32	1
2000	19.72	24.75	-1.42	37.23	-0.25	14.95	11.39	28.16	9.56	18.69	3.62	3
2001	10.18	-1.16	-3.36	-28.19	6.79	6.31	15.60	11.37	-9.62	14.24	2.61	7
2002	-8.58	0.48	0.99	-20.74	-17.04	-12.24	0.02	-10.12	-2.46	-10.01	-11.28	2
2003	-3.35	40.67	-11.79	42.99	3.80	-6.20	5.29	-10.37	0.06	7.37	3.48	2
2004	6.51	14.39	61.28	102.61	19.92	19.37	11.83	4.45	16.43	4.01	5.04	6
2005	11.20	9.05	-14.68	6.45	8.98	37.48	-2.05	12.33	8.44	17.72	20.94	5
2006												
1Q	-0.40	36.19	8.26	36.36	6.67	30.36	11.40	-9.33	19.43	9.43	5.01	2
2Q												
3Q												
4Q												

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
JUNE 29, 2006

TABLE 2: IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE

	CAN	MAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC
1995	212,875	3,605	575	166	3,589	644	27,228	115,944	1,949	14,360	44,603
1996	226,061	3,928	585	154	3,225	718	29,806	119,719	1,819	13,889	52,025
1997	216,034	3,715	418	145	2,837	663	27,934	117,716	1,737	12,833	47,848
1998	174,184	3,004	401	136	2,056	729	26,626	92,346	1,572	11,198	35,990
1999	189,971	3,725	423	137	1,609	662	29,179	104,165	1,726	12,089	36,106
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2001	250,571	4,593	403	135	1,714	809	37,572	148,680	1,709	16,393	38,391
2002	229,071	4,615	407	107	1,422	710	37,579	133,630	1,667	14,752	34,061
2003	221,402	6,492	359	153	1,476	666	39,568	119,778	1,668	15,839	35,245
2004	235,826	7,426	579	310	1,770	795	44,247	125,104	1,942	16,474	37,020
2005	262,239	8,098	494	330	1,929	1,093	43,338	140,528	2,106	19,393	44,772
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1Q	55,132	2,145	118	60	496	322	9,169	27,412	461	4,641	10,283
2Q											
3Q											
4Q											
YTD TOTAL	55,132	2,145	118	60	496	322	9,169	27,412	461	4,641	10,283

TABLE 2A: PERCENT SHARE OF CANADA (%)

											MANITOBA RANK
1995	100.00	1.69	0.27	0.08	1.69	0.30	12.79	54.47	0.92	6.75	20.95	5
1996	100.00	1.74	0.26	0.07	1.43	0.32	13.18	52.96	0.80	6.14	23.01	5
1997	100.00	1.72	0.19	0.07	1.31	0.31	12.93	54.49	0.80	5.94	22.15	5
1998	100.00	1.72	0.23	0.08	1.18	0.42	15.29	53.02	0.90	6.43	20.66	5
1999	100.00	1.96	0.22	0.07	0.85	0.35	15.36	54.83	0.91	6.36	19.01	5
2000	100.00	2.04	0.18	0.08	0.71	0.33	14.29	58.70	0.83	6.31	16.45	5
2001	100.00	1.83	0.16	0.05	0.68	0.32	14.99	59.34	0.68	6.54	15.32	5
2002	100.00	2.01	0.18	0.05	0.62	0.31	16.40	58.34	0.73	6.44	14.87	5
2003	100.00	2.93	0.16	0.07	0.67	0.30	17.87	54.10	0.75	7.15	15.92	5
2004	100.00	3.15	0.25	0.13	0.75	0.34	18.76	53.05	0.82	6.99	15.70	5
2005	100.00	3.09	0.19	0.13	0.74	0.42	16.53	53.59	0.80	7.40	17.07	5
2006												
1Q	100.00	3.89	0.21	0.11	0.90	0.58	16.63	49.72	0.84	8.42	18.65	5
2Q												
3Q												
4Q												

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
JUNE 29, 2006

TABLE 3: IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE

	CAN	MAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC
1995	212,875	3,605	575	166	3,589	644	27,228	115,944	1,949	14,360	44,603
1996	226,061	3,928	585	154	3,225	718	29,806	119,719	1,819	13,889	52,025
1997	216,034	3,715	418	145	2,837	663	27,934	117,716	1,737	12,833	47,848
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2001	250,571	4,593	403	135	1,714	809	37,572	148,680	1,709	16,393	38,391
2002	229,071	4,615	407	107	1,422	710	37,579	133,630	1,667	14,752	34,061
2003	221,402	6,492	359	153	1,476	666	39,568	119,778	1,668	15,839	35,245
2004	235,826	7,426	579	310	1,770	795	44,247	125,104	1,942	16,474	37,020
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TABLE 3A: INDEX (1998=100)

											MANITOBA RANK
1995	122.21	120.01	143.39	122.06	174.56	88.34	102.26	125.55	123.98	128.24	123.93	8
1996	129.78	130.76	145.89	113.24	156.86	98.49	111.94	129.64	115.71	124.03	144.55	4
1997	124.03	123.67	104.24	106.62	137.99	90.95	104.91	127.47	110.50	114.60	132.95	4
1998	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
1999	109.06	124.00	105.49	100.74	78.26	90.81	109.59	112.80	109.80	107.96	100.32	1
2000	130.57	154.69	103.99	138.24	78.06	104.39	122.07	144.57	120.29	128.14	103.95	1
2001	143.85	152.90	100.50	99.26	83.37	110.97	141.11	161.00	108.72	146.39	106.67	2
2002	131.51	153.63	101.50	78.68	69.16	97.39	141.14	144.71	106.04	131.74	94.64	1
2003	127.11	216.11	89.53	112.50	71.79	91.36	148.61	129.71	106.11	141.44	97.93	1
2004	135.39	247.20	144.39	227.94	86.09	109.05	166.18	135.47	123.54	147.12	102.86	1
2005	150.55	269.57	123.19	242.65	93.82	149.93	162.77	152.18	133.97	173.18	124.40	1
2006												
1Q	116.52	245.42	122.92	133.33	88.89	137.02	122.14	110.38	95.05	152.71	106.95	1
2Q												
3Q												
4Q												

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
JUNE 29, 2006

TABLE 4: IMMIGRATION BY PROVINCE

	CAN	MAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC
1995	212,875	3,605	575	166	3,589	644	27,228	115,944	1,949	14,360	44,603
1996	226,061	3,928	585	154	3,225	718	29,806	119,719	1,819	13,889	52,025
1997	216,034	3,715	418	145	2,837	663	27,934	117,716	1,737	12,833	47,848
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2002	229,071	4,615	407	107	1,422	710	37,579	133,630	1,667	14,752	34,061
2003	221,402	6,492	359	153	1,476	666	39,568	119,778	1,668	15,839	35,245
2004	235,826	7,426	579	310	1,770	795	44,247	125,104	1,942	16,474	37,020
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2Q											
3Q											
4Q											
YTD TOTAL	55,132	2,145	118	60	496	322	9,169	27,412	461	4,641	10,283

TABLE 4A: ANNUAL RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION

											MANITOBA RANK
1995	7.26	3.19	1.01	1.24	3.87	0.86	3.77	10.59	1.92	5.25	11.81	6
1996	7.63	3.46	1.05	1.13	3.46	0.95	4.11	10.80	1.78	5.00	13.43	5
1997	7.22	3.27	0.76	1.07	3.04	0.88	3.84	10.48	1.71	4.53	12.12	5
1998	5.78	2.64	0.74	1.00	2.21	0.97	3.65	8.12	1.54	3.86	9.04	5
1999	6.25	3.26	0.79	1.01	1.72	0.88	3.98	9.05	1.70	4.09	9.00	5
2000	7.41	4.05	0.79	1.38	1.72	1.01	4.42	11.42	1.88	4.78	9.26	5
2001	8.08	3.99	0.77	0.99	1.84	1.08	5.08	12.50	1.71	5.36	9.41	5
2002	7.30	3.99	0.78	0.78	1.52	0.95	5.05	11.04	1.67	4.73	8.28	5
2003	6.99	5.59	0.69	1.11	1.58	0.89	5.28	9.77	1.68	5.01	8.48	3
2004	7.38	6.35	1.12	2.25	1.89	1.06	5.86	10.08	1.95	5.14	8.81	3
2005	8.13	6.88	0.96	2.39	2.06	1.45	5.70	11.21	2.12	5.95	10.52	3
2006												
1Q	6.80	7.28	0.92	1.74	2.12	1.71	4.81	8.70	1.86	5.61	9.61	3
2Q												
3Q												
4Q												

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
JUNE 29, 2006

SECTION II

MANITOBA TRADE

WITH CHINA and INDIA

1996 - 2005

JULY 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manitoba merchandise exports to China totaled $1,930 million for the 10-year period of 1996 to 2005. Annual totals during that ten year period ranged from $79.5 million in 2002 to $391.5 million in 2004. Manitoba exported $243.9 million to China in 2005. Manitoba imports from China are growing at a faster rate than Manitoba exports to China: the imports overtook exports in 2000. The imports totaled $2,029 million during the 10-year period. They ranged from a low of $58.7 million in 1996 to a high of $389.8 million in 2004. Manitoba imported $375.4 million from China in 2005. Manitoba's share of Canadian exports and imports to/from China during the 10-year period was 5.4% and 1.4% respectively.

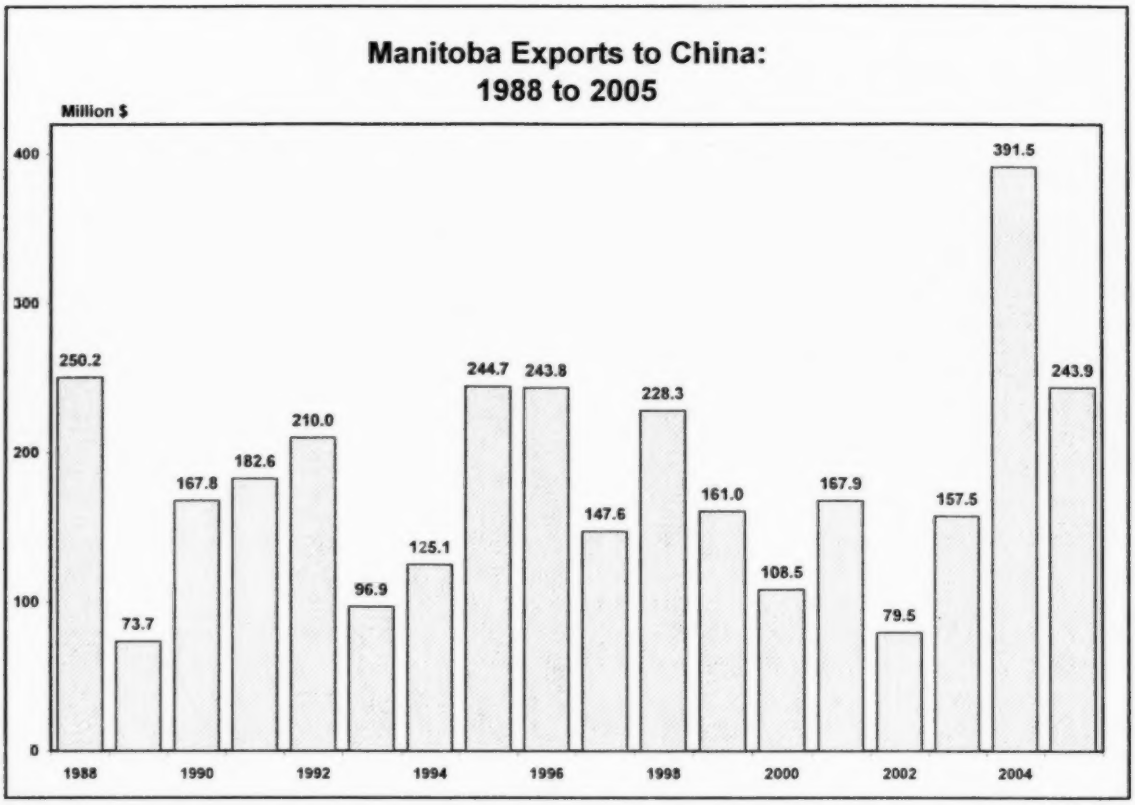
Manitoba's merchandise exports to India totaled $212 million for the 10-year period of 1996 to 2005: about 11% of the amount exported to China. Annual totals during that ten year period ranged from $3.1 million in 2000 to $44.2 million in 1999. Manitoba exported $18.3 million to India in 2005. Manitoba imports from India totaled $230 million during the 10-year period. They ranged from a low of $9.8 million in 1997 to a high of $59.1 million in 2005. Manitoba's share of Canadian exports and imports to/from India during the 10-year period was 3.7% and 1.9% respectively.

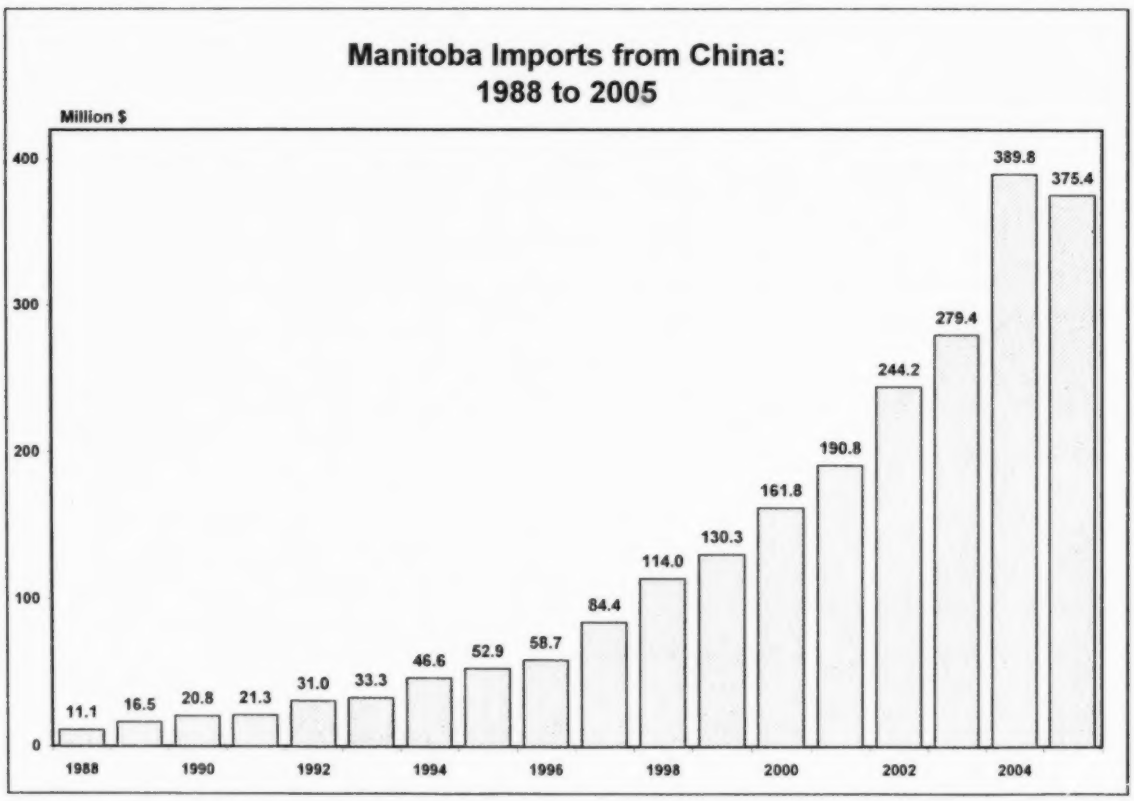
Manitoba's main commodity exports to China and India are cereals (wheat and barley), dried vegetables, oil seeds (rape or colza), rape, colza or mustard oil as well as unwrought nickel. These export commodities account for more than 90% of total exports during the 1996 to 2005 period.

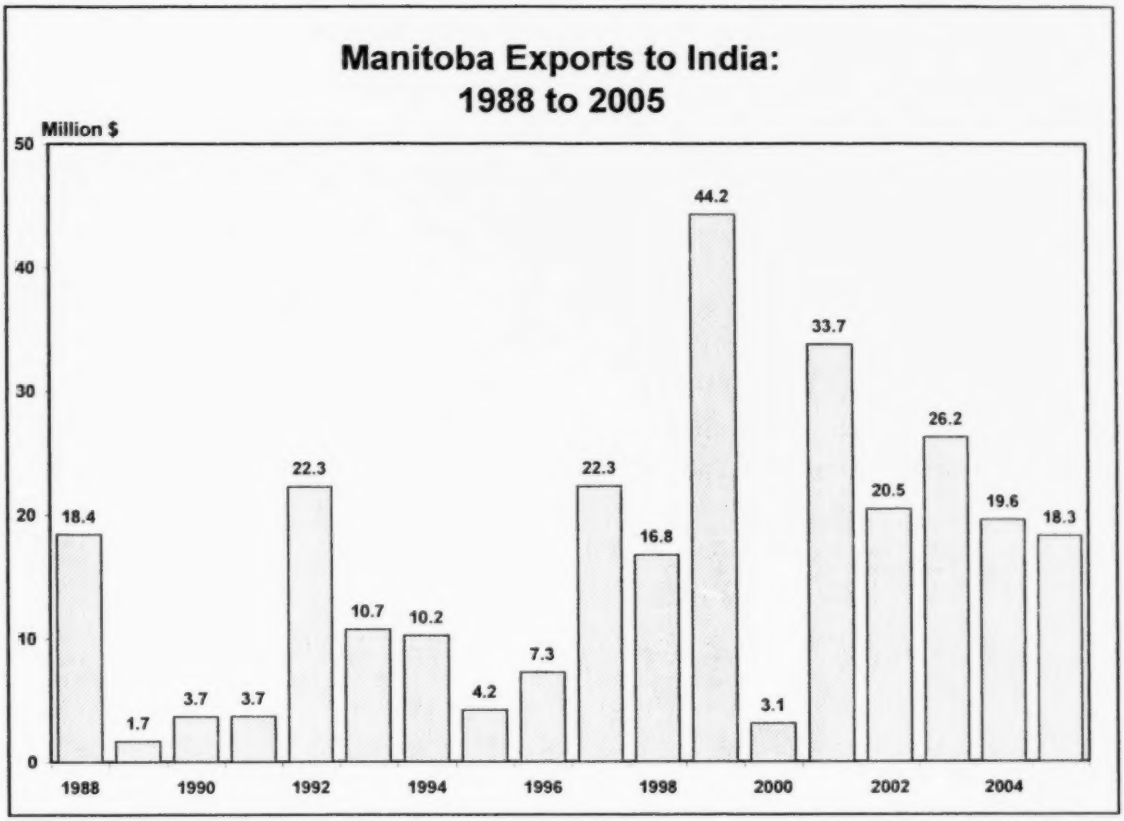
Manitoba's main import commodities from China and India are articles of apparel and clothing accessories: they account for more than 23% of Manitoba imports during the 1996 to 2005. Other import commodities are toys, automatic data processing machinery, electrical machinery and equipment, as well as furniture.

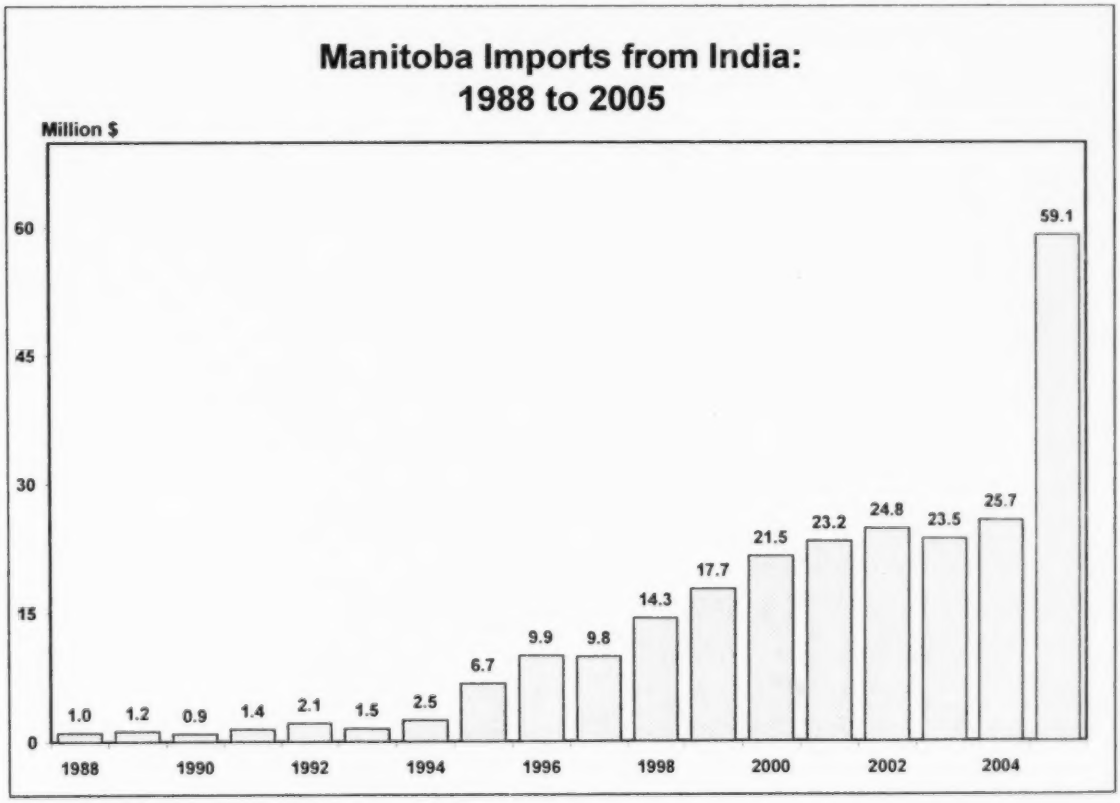
Users should be aware that the export data is on a "province of origin" basis, while the import data is on a "province of clearance" basis. Therefore, a significant quantity of imports from other countries are not counted as they are cleared through custom ports in other provinces and then shipped to Manitoba (MBS would count these as interprovincial imports). This implies that the trade balances calculated for individual countries could overstate Manitoba's actual position.

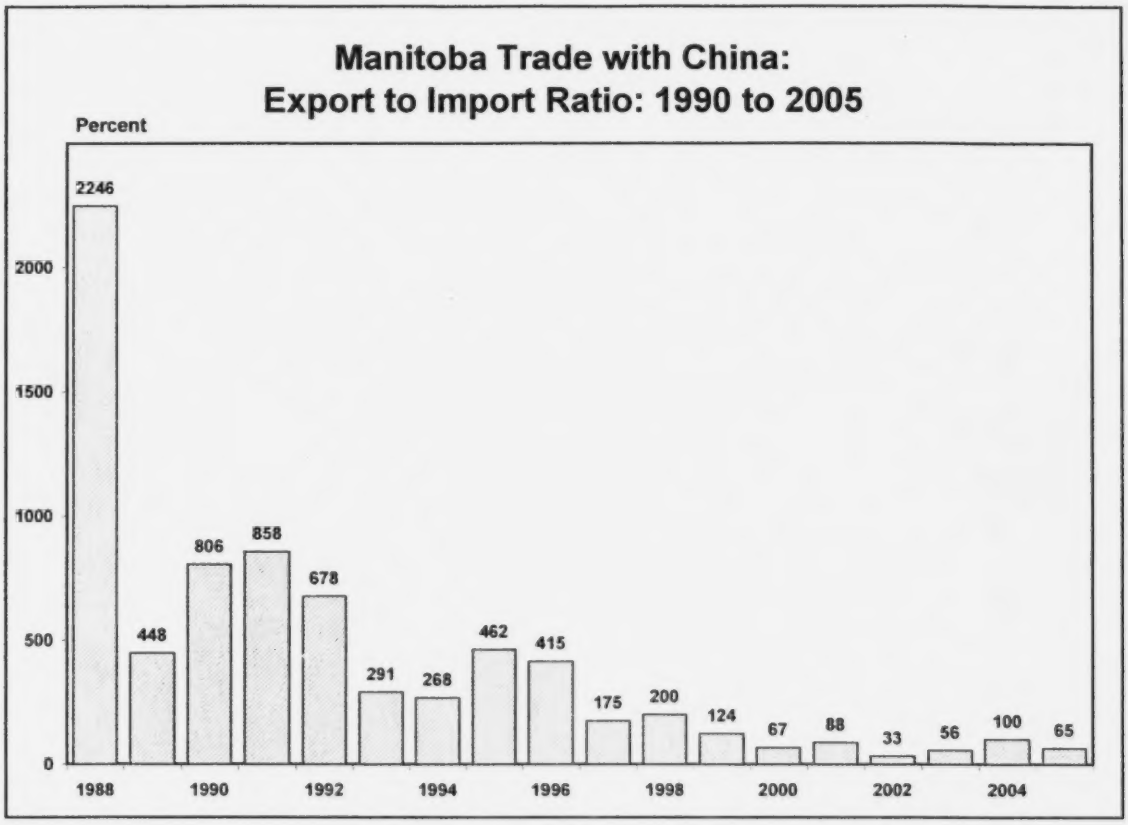
For further information regarding MBS Trade, please contact Marcel Chartier at (204) 945-2991 or mchartier@mbs.gov.mb.ca .

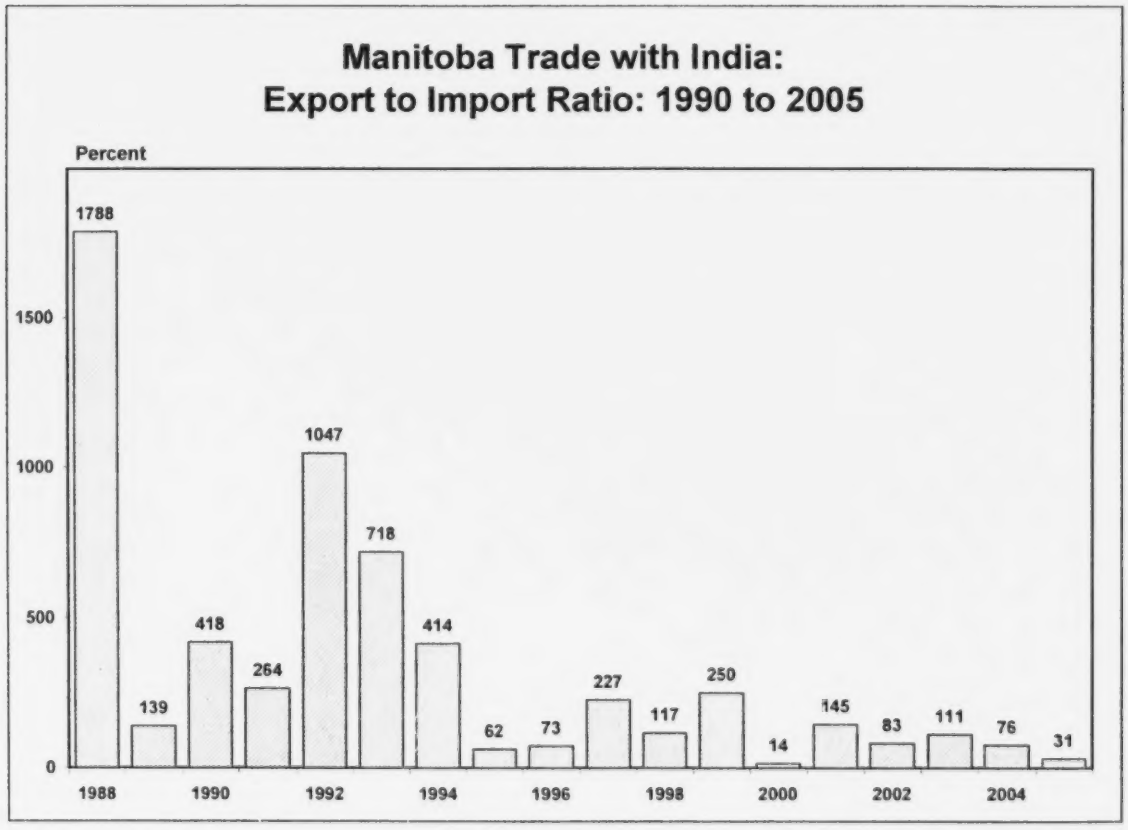

Manitoba Exports to China:
1988 to 2005
Million $
400
300
200
100
0
250.2
73.7
167.8
182.6
210.0
96.9
125.1
244.7
243.8
147.6
228.3
161.0
108.5
167.9
79.5
157.5
391.5
243.9
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004


Manitoba Imports from China:
1988 to 2005
Million $
400
300
200
100
0
11.1
16.5
20.8
21.3
31.0
33.3
46.6
52.9
58.7
84.4
114.0
130.3
161.8
190.8
244.2
279.4
389.8
375.4
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004


Manitoba Exports to India:
1988 to 2005
Million $
50
40
30
20
10
0
18.4
1.7
3.7
3.7
22.3
10.7
10.2
4.2
7.3
22.3
16.8
44.2
3.1
33.7
20.5
26.2
19.6
18.3
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004


Manitoba Imports from India:
1988 to 2005
Million $
60
45
30
15
0
1.0
1.2
0.9
1.4
2.1
1.5
2.5
6.7
9.9
9.8
14.3
17.7
21.5
23.2
24.8
23.5
25.7
59.1
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004


Manitoba Trade with China:
Export to Import Ratio: 1990 to 2005
Percent
2246
448
806
858
678
291
268
462
415
175
200
124
67
88
33
56
100
65
2000
1500
1000
500
0
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004


Manitoba Trade with India:
Export to Import Ratio: 1990 to 2005
Percent
1788
139
418
264
1047
718
414
62
73
227
117
250
14
145
83
111
76
31
1500
1000
500
0
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004

Manitoba Historical Merchandise Trade With China and India

	China				India			
	Exports ($Million)	Imports ($Million)	2-Way ($Million)	Exp/Imp Ratio (%)	Exports ($Million)	Imports ($Million)	2-Way ($Million)	Exp/Imp Ratio (%)
1988	250.2	11.1	261.3	2,246.5	18.4	1.0	19.5	1,787.61
1989	73.7	16.5	90.1	447.90	1.7	1.2	2.9	139.45
1990	167.8	20.8	188.6	806.47	3.7	0.9	4.5	417.90
1991	182.6	21.3	203.9	857.58	3.7	1.4	5.1	264.06
1992	210.0	31.0	241.0	677.97	22.3	2.1	24.4	1,047.12
1993	96.9	33.3	130.2	291.23	10.7	1.5	12.2	717.61
1994	125.1	46.6	171.7	268.30	10.2	2.5	12.7	413.73
1995	244.7	52.9	297.6	462.35	4.2	6.7	10.9	62.41
1996	243.8	58.7	302.5	415.00	7.3	9.9	17.2	73.00
1997	147.6	84.4	232.0	174.87	22.3	9.8	32.1	227.22
1998	228.3	114.0	342.3	200.15	16.8	14.3	31.0	117.25
1999	161.0	130.3	291.3	123.61	44.2	17.7	61.9	250.06
2000	108.5	161.8	270.3	67.03	3.1	21.5	24.6	14.35
2001	167.9	190.8	358.7	88.00	33.7	23.2	57.0	145.22
2002	79.5	244.2	323.8	32.56	20.5	24.8	45.2	82.69
2003	157.5	279.4	436.9	56.37	26.2	23.5	49.8	111.43
2004	391.5	389.8	781.3	100.44	19.6	25.7	45.3	76.15
2005	243.9	375.4	619.3	64.98	18.3	59.1	77.4	30.98

Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, June, 2006

MBS Trade Database

Manitoba Merchandise Trade with China and India
Provincial Share of Canada: 1990 to 2005

	China		India	
	Exports Manitoba Share (%)	Imports Manitoba Share (%)	Exports Manitoba Share (%)	Imports Manitoba Share (%)
1990	10.2	1.5	1.2	0.4
1991	9.7	1.1	1.3	0.6
1992	9.8	1.3	4.2	0.8
1993	6.4	1.1	3.8	0.4
1994	5.9	1.2	3.6	0.5
1995	7.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
1996	8.5	1.2	2.1	1.6
1997	6.3	1.3	4.6	1.3
1998	9.2	1.5	4.0	1.6
1999	6.4	1.5	9.3	1.7
2000	3.3	1.4	0.6	1.7
2001	4.2	1.5	5.1	2.0
2002	2.2	1.5	3.1	1.9
2003	4.0	1.5	3.5	1.7
2004	6.5	1.6	2.4	1.6
2005	3.7	1.3	1.8	3.3
16 Year Average	6.5	1.4	3.2	1.4
10 Year Average	5.4	1.4	3.7	1.9

Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, June, 2006

MBS Trade Database

Manitoba Top Commodity Exports to China and India
1996 - 2005

EXPORTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
					(000,000)					
CHINA:										
10 Cereals	172.1	72.1	41.9	14.6	24.7	55.6	14.2	17.9	177.8	69.8
1001 Wheat	158.1	55.6	33.3	9.3	18.7	30.9	11.7	15.6	169.9	59.0
1003 Barley	14.0	16.5	8.7	5.2	6.0	24.7	2.5	2.3	7.9	10.8
12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; misc grains, seeds and fruit; ind or med; straw	1.6	0.0	130.5	108.7	66.6	84.0	8.1	47.2	34.4	36.2
1205 Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	1.6	0.0	130.5	108.7	66.3	83.8	5.4	40.6	32.6	35.3
75 Nickel and articles thereof	34.4	35.1	36.6	15.8	9.0	16.9	41.8	65.5	146.2	92.2
7502 Unwrought nickel	34.4	35.1	36.6	15.8	9.0	16.9	41.8	65.5	146.2	92.2
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils and products; prepared edible fats; waxes	27.5	37.8	16.8	16.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	6.6	4.5	0.0
1514 Rape,colza or mustard oil & their fract, w/n ref'd but not chem mod	27.5	35.6	16.8	16.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	6.6	4.5	0.0
Other Commodities	8.2	2.5	2.4	5.1	7.1	11.4	14.7	20.2	28.7	45.7
Total Exports to China	243.8	147.6	228.3	161.0	108.5	167.9	79.5	157.5	391.5	243.9
INDIA:										
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils and products; prepared edible fats; waxes	6.1	5.4	11.7	41.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1514 Rape,colza or mustard oil & their fract, w/n ref'd but not chem mod	6.1	5.4	11.7	41.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.0	4.3	0.4	1.7	2.6	32.6	11.8	10.7	0.7	1.2
0713 Vegetables, leguminous dried, shelled w/n skinned or split	0.0	4.3	0.4	1.7	2.5	32.6	11.8	10.7	0.7	1.2
75 Nickel and articles thereof	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	11.7	16.1	13.2
7502 Unwrought nickel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	11.7	16.1	13.2
10 Cereals	0.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1001 Wheat	0.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Commodities	1.2	1.4	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	3.9	2.8	3.9
Total Exports to India	7.3	22.3	16.8	44.2	3.1	33.7	20.5	26.2	19.6	18.3

Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, June, 2006

MBS Trade Database

Manitoba Top Commodity Imports from China and India
1996 - 2005

IMPORTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
					(000,000)					
CHINA:										
62 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	27.9	27.4	27.9	25.0	30.2	37.5	35.4	33.3	31.1	35.4
6204 Women's or girls' suits, jackets,dresses skirts etc & shorts (o/t swimwear)	9.0	6.8	12.7	9.6	13.7	17.5	16.0	14.5	14.2	14.0
6206 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses	7.3	8.9	6.5	6.2	7.5	9.3	10.5	10.1	6.6	4.1
95 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	5.7	10.1	18.7	23.8	32.0	36.2	40.1	39.6	35.0	33.5
9503 Other toys: scale mo & sim recreational mo, wrkg or not: puzzles of all kinds	2.4	3.4	5.3	7.3	13.0	9.5	9.8	8.7	7.8	9.1
84 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	3.0	6.3	7.9	8.8	12.0	16.4	19.8	30.9	73.8	39.2
8471 Automatic data process mach: optical readers, mach for transcribing data, et	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	8.7	50.6	9.1
85 Electrical machinery, equipments, parts; television image, sound recorders, part	2.3	3.7	4.6	4.9	7.3	12.4	16.2	34.4	75.5	51.7
94 Furniture; mattresses, cushions; lamps, lighting fixtures; signs; prefab bldgs	1.8	6.6	8.9	7.4	10.9	15.2	23.6	18.8	26.5	35.1
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	2.9	5.1	8.1	10.1	12.4	9.7	17.5	15.0	17.7	20.7
Other Commodities	15.0	25.2	37.9	50.2	57.0	63.5	91.6	107.5	130.3	159.6
Total Imports from China	58.7	84.4	114.0	130.3	161.8	190.8	244.2	279.4	389.8	375.4
INDIA:										
62 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	5.2	5.0	8.5	10.1	11.1	9.8	12.3	8.8	7.6	7.6
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.6
71 Pearls; precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, imit jewel; coin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.5	3.6	1.9
84 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	9.0
73 Articles of iron and steel	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0
42 Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags etc	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Other Commodities	3.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	6.3	7.0	6.7	8.3	9.6	11.0
Total Imports from India	9.9	9.8	14.3	17.7	21.5	23.2	24.8	23.5	25.7	59.1

Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, June, 2006

MBS Trade Database

SECTION III

Manitoba Hog Industry 2005
Economic Impact Assessment

Analysis in Brief

AUGUST 31, 2006

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MANITOBA HOG INDUSTRY 2005
ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

What is the value of the Manitoba hog industry? In this paper, the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics (MBS) attempts to answer this question by assessing the direct, indirect and tertiary contributions of this sector to the province's economy.

This paper refines some of the results released by MBS in July 2006. Specifically, new information on swine exports for 2005 has been incorporated into the study. Export hogs tend to be younger than was assumed in our initial analysis. As a result, there has been some reduction to hog production expenditure estimates and the economic impacts that flow from these expenditures.

As a starting point, our base definition of the hog industry in Manitoba includes: total provincial hog production (weanlings, feeders and slaughter hogs) whether for export or local processing, and total provincial hog processing. Total Manitoba hog industry impacts are the sum of hog production impacts (based on 6.9 million hogs), importation of slaughter hogs (estimated at 0.9 million) and hog processing impacts (based on 4.2 million hogs).

Impact estimates produced quantify the overall effect of the industry on the Manitoba economy. They also reveal the degree to which other industries in Manitoba benefit from the economic activity it generates. As well, this study touches on potential growth in the sector, as some anticipate, and the challenges inherent in modeling its possible effects.

Regarding the estimates cited above, direct production and supplier impacts are derived from the expenditures required to produce and process hogs. Indirect and induced impacts are derived from those Manitoba sectors more weakly linked to the hog industry but which derive some secondary benefits from the direct expenditures and as well as the general consumer demand that the industry supports.

Overall impacts to Manitoba's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour income and employment are estimated for the direct operations of each component (i.e. production and processing) as well as for the industries that feed into factory and farm operations. This includes economic activity in areas such as truck transportation, wholesale trade and feed production.

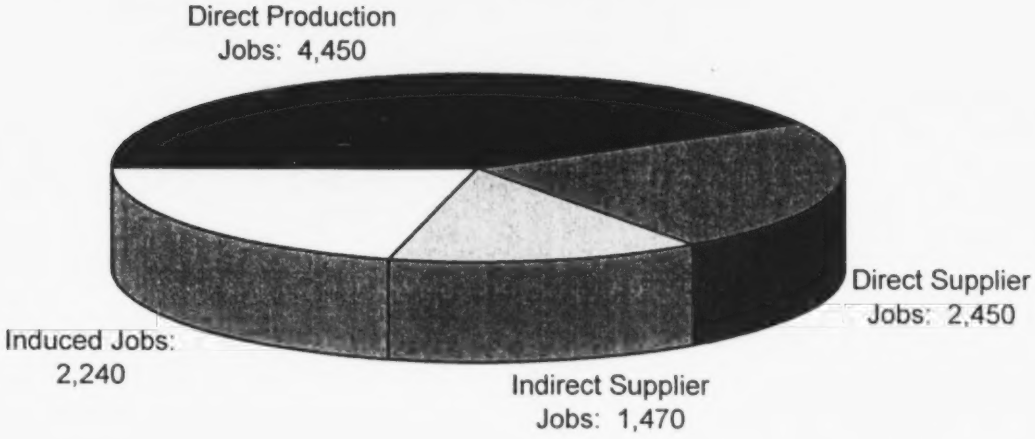
As indicated, the effects on Manitoba household income and expenditures are also taken into account. By this we refer specifically to spending made possible by income earned at farm and factory jobs as well as those in sectors that supply the hog industry.

Total impacts to Manitoba GDP, labour income and employment, are the sum of direct production impacts, direct supplier impacts, indirect supplier impacts and induced impacts.

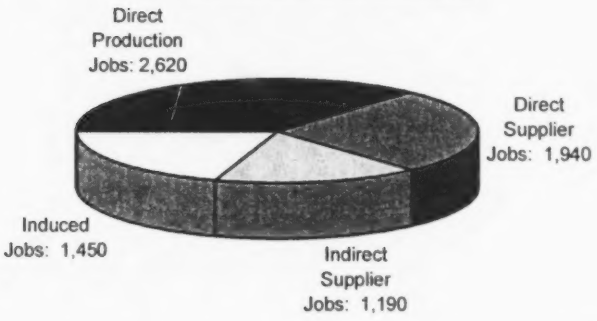
Please note that all impact estimates presented are based on specific sets of data and assumptions. Changes to either could result in significantly different impact estimates.

MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION & PROCESSING

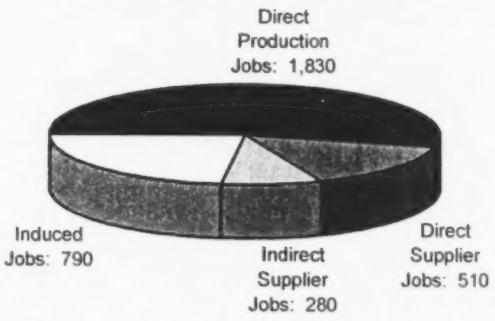
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS
10,620 PERSON-YEARS



MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS



MANITOBA HOG PROCESSING
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS



MANITOBA HOG INDUSTRY IMPACTS

For the purposes of this study, MBS has assumed 4.2 million slaughter hogs are processed in Manitoba annually, with 3.3 million produced locally and the remainder imported (i.e. 0.9 million).

In addition to the 3.3 million hogs raised for local slaughter, 3.6 million are produced for export to the United States and Mexico. In 2005 these exports consisted of 2.1 million weanlings (up to 5 kg), 0.3 million feeder pigs (6 to 23 kg) and 1.2 million heavy feeders (24 to 50 kg).

Total Manitoba hog industry expenditures, required to produce 6.9 million hogs and process 4.2 million hogs, are estimated at $1,125 million. Of this total, hog production accounts for $880 million, and processing costs (excluding the cost of hog inputs) are $245 million.

Direct hog industry expenditures of $1,125 million include $295 million for goods and services supplied from outside Manitoba (notably the cost of import hogs estimated at $140 million). The remaining $830 million of direct industry demand is expected to be supplied by Manitoba companies.

Major suppliers to hog production include the following sub-sectors: 1) crop production, 2) animal food manufacturing, 3) other professional, scientific and technical services, 4) finance and insurance services, 5) legal and accounting services, 6) construction services and 7) livestock production.

Major suppliers to hog processing (in addition to livestock production) include: 1) other services to business, 2) finance and insurance services, 3) other manufacturing, 4) wholesale trade, 5) legal and accounting services and 6) repair services.

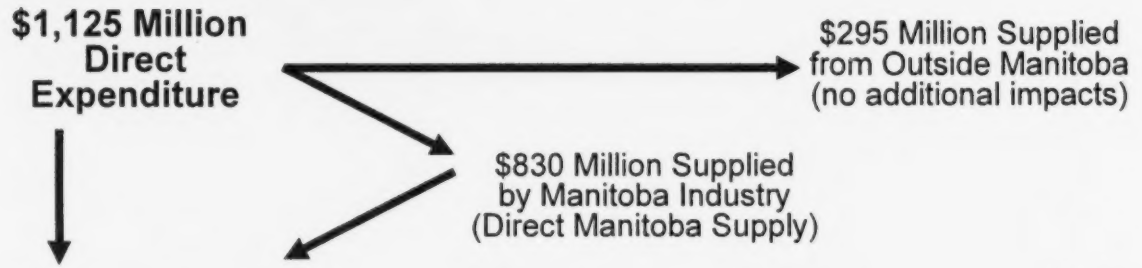
In total, hog production operations are estimated to directly contribute $230 million to Manitoba's GDP. In addition they generate $75 million in labour income supporting 2,620 hog production jobs (fte).

Hog processing operations meanwhile, are estimated to directly contribute $135 million to provincial GDP, and $75 million to labour income supporting 1,830 hog processing jobs (fte).

Finally, direct suppliers to hog production and processing contribute an additional $160 million to Manitoba GDP, $80 million to labour income and 2,450 direct supplier jobs.

The total direct impacts of the hog industry (as defined) are the sum of the above: GDP $525 million, labour income $225 million, employment 6,900 person-years.

Total Hog Industry Impacts (Production & Processing)



	Direct Production Impacts	Direct Supplier Impacts	Indirect Supplier Impacts	Induced Consumer Impacts	Total Manitoba Impacts
GDP Impact ($millions)	$365	$160	$80	$115	$720
Labour Income ($millions)	$145	$80	$50	$70	$345
Employment (py's)	4,450	2,450	1,470	2,240	10,620

IMPACTED INDUSTRIES:

Livestock Production & Related
Food & Beverage Manufacturing

Direct Commodity Inputs place demands on Direct Supplier Industries. Direct Suppliers then impact the Indirect Suppliers. Respending of generated Labour Income produce Induced Impacts

Crop Production & Related
Other Services to Business
Animal Food Manufacturing
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Other Prof, Scientific & Tech.
Legal & Accounting Services
Construction
Wholesale Trade
Transportation & Communication

Transportation & Communication
Wholesale Trade
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Other Services to Business
Construction
Legal & Accounting Services
Other Manufacturing
Crop Production & Related
Retail Trade

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT MODEL

To assess the overall effect of the hog industry on the Manitoba economy, one adds to the preceding analysis estimates of: 1) the indirect supplier impacts (notably in transportation and communication, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, and other services to business), and 2) the induced impacts produced by respending of labour income.

Factoring in both yields total Manitoba hog industry impacts which may be summarized as follows: contribution to GDP - $720 million; to labour income - $345 million; and to employment - 10,620 person-years.

Separating the above impacts into hog production and hog processing; the $880 million hog production industry results in an annual contribution to Manitoba GDP of $505 million, labour income of $220 million and 7,200 person-years of employment.

The $245 million hog processing operations (which would be $900 million if hog inputs were included) contribute an additional $215 million to Manitoba GDP, $130 million labour income and 3,420 person-years of employment annually.

The included charts and tables serve to show the extent to which both hog production and hog processing operations are integrated into the industrial landscape of Manitoba. To the extent that these operations rely on goods and services supplied by other industries in Manitoba, these suppliers are equally dependent on the hog industry.

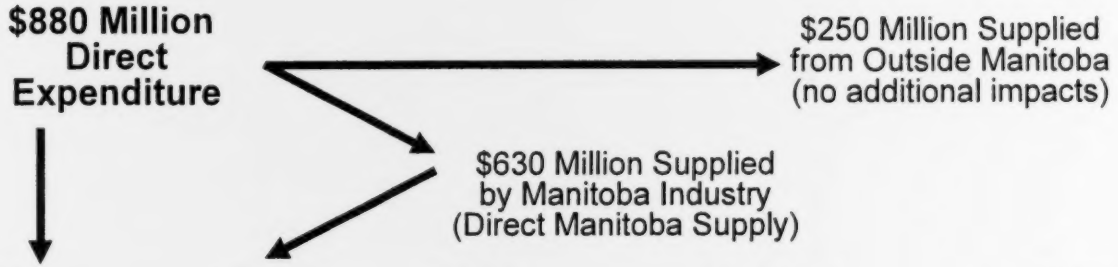
Taking Employment impacts as an example:

1. 4,450 full-time-equivalent jobs are estimated for direct hog production and processing operations in Manitoba.
2. As a result of these farm and factory operations 2,450 jobs are supported by direct suppliers and 1,470 jobs are supported by secondary suppliers.
3. Factoring in an additional 2,240 jobs supported by re-spending of wages, **it can be seen that the hog industry supports more jobs in other industries than are supported through direct hog production and processing.**

For each direct hog industry job an additional 1.4 jobs are supported in the Manitoba economy.

For each direct hog production job, an additional 1.7 jobs are supported in the Manitoba economy, and for each direct hog processing job, an additional 0.9 jobs are supported in the Manitoba economy.

Hog Production Impacts


$880 Million Direct Expenditure
$250 Million Supplied from Outside Manitoba (no additional impacts)
$630 Million Supplied by Manitoba Industry (Direct Manitoba Supply)

	Direct Production Impacts	Direct Supplier Impacts	Indirect Supplier Impacts	Induced Consumer Impacts	Total Manitoba Impacts
GDP Impact ($millions)	$230	$130	$70	$75	$505
Labour Income ($millions)	$75	$60	$40	$45	$220
Employment (py's)	2,620	1,940	1,190	1,450	7,200

IMPACTED INDUSTRIES:

Livestock Production & Related

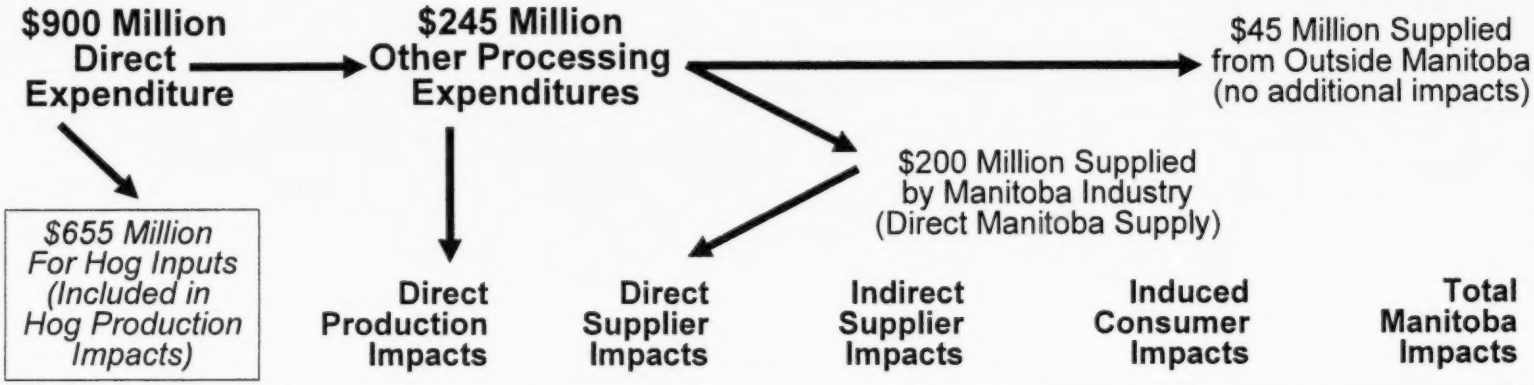
Direct Commodity Inputs to Livestock Production Industry place demands on Direct Supplier Industries. Direct Suppliers then impact the Indirect Suppliers.

Crop Production & Related
Animal Food Manufacturing
Other Prof, Scientific & Tech.
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Legal & Accounting Services
Construction
Livestock Production & Related
Transportation & Communication
Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade
Transportation & Communication
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Other Services to Business
Construction
Crop Production & Related
Legal & Accounting Services
Other Manufacturing
Retail Trade

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT MODEL

Hog Processing Impacts (Excluding Hog Input Costs)


$900 Million Direct Expenditure
$245 Million Other Processing Expenditures
$45 Million Supplied from Outside Manitoba (no additional impacts)
$200 Million Supplied by Manitoba Industry (Direct Manitoba Supply)
$655 Million For Hog Inputs (Included in Hog Production Impacts)

	Direct Production Impacts	Direct Supplier Impacts	Indirect Supplier Impacts	Induced Consumer Impacts	Total Manitoba Impacts
GDP Impact ($millions)	$135	$30	$15	$40	$215
Labour Income ($millions)	$75	$20	$10	$25	$130
Employment (py's)	1,830	510	280	790	3,420

IMPACTED INDUSTRIES:

Food & Beverage Manufacturing

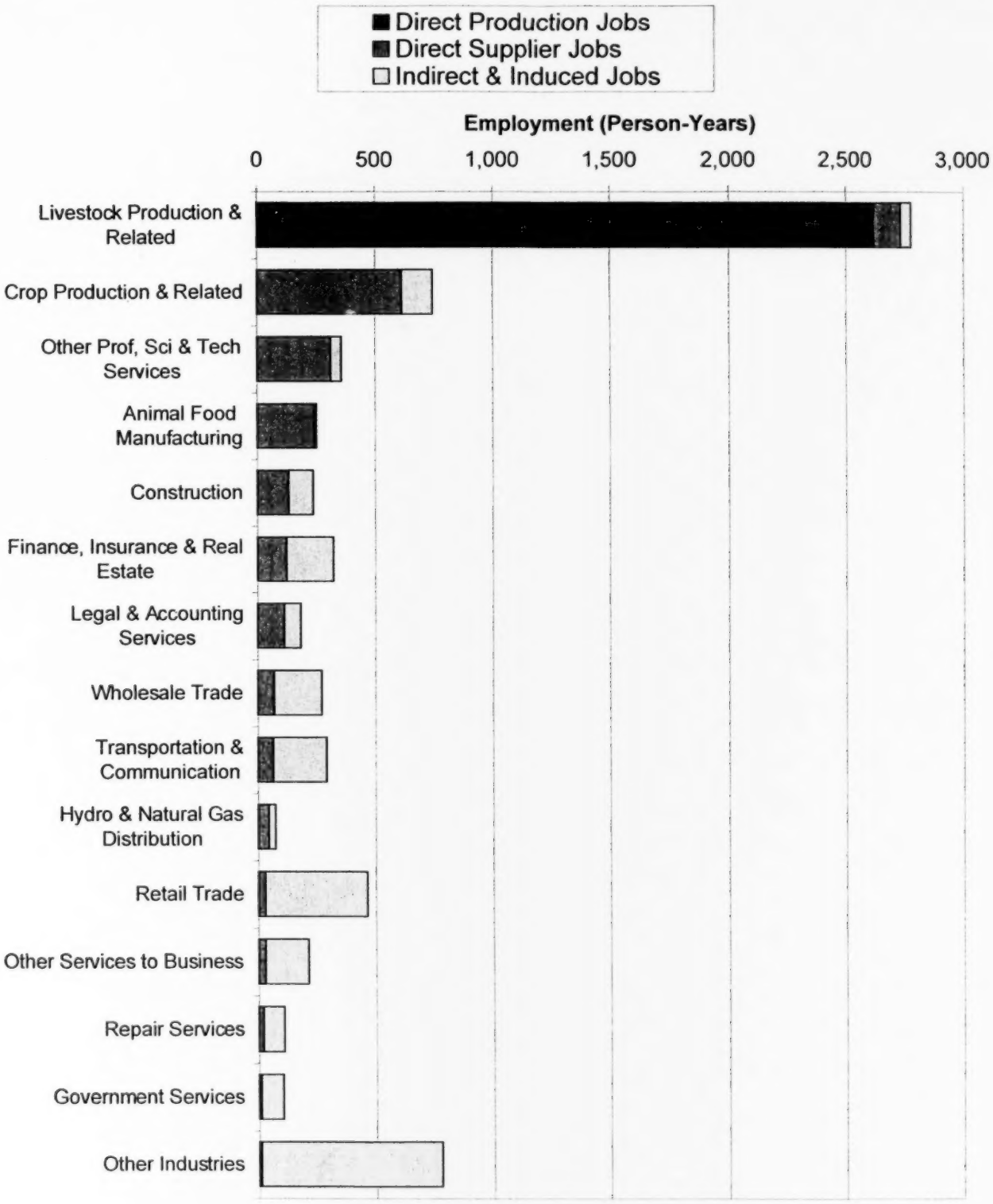
Direct Commodity Inputs to the Hog Slaughter Industry place demands on Direct Supplier Industries.
Direct Suppliers then impact the Indirect Suppliers.

Other Services to Business
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Other Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade
Legal & Accounting Services
Repair Services
Hydro & Natural Gas Distribution
Retail Trade

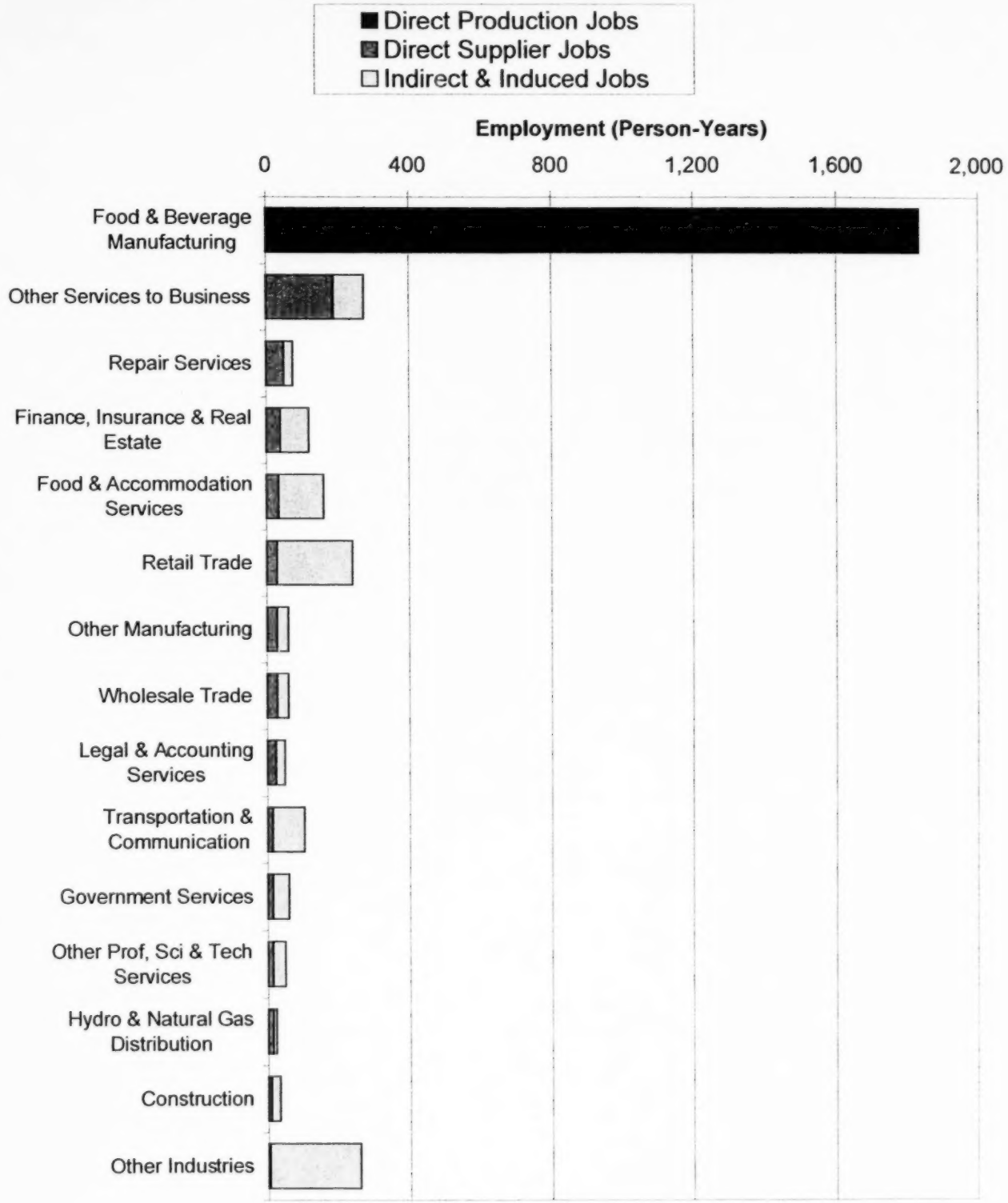
Transportation & Communication
Other Services to Business
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Other Prof, Scientific & Tech.
Legal & Accounting Services
Other Manufacturing
Food & Accommodation Services
Wholesale Trade

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT MODEL

MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION
EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY

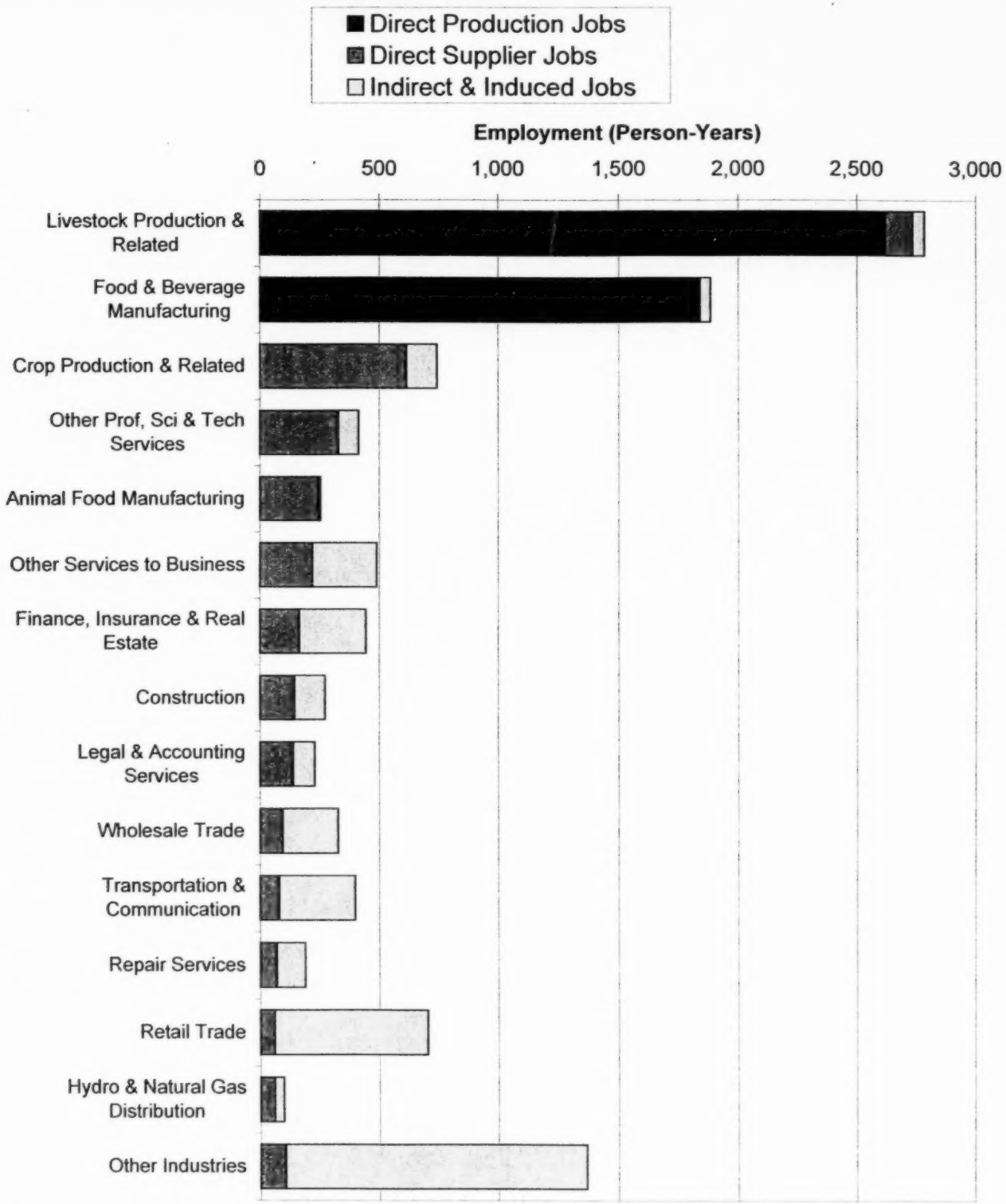


MANITOBA HOG PROCESSING
EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY



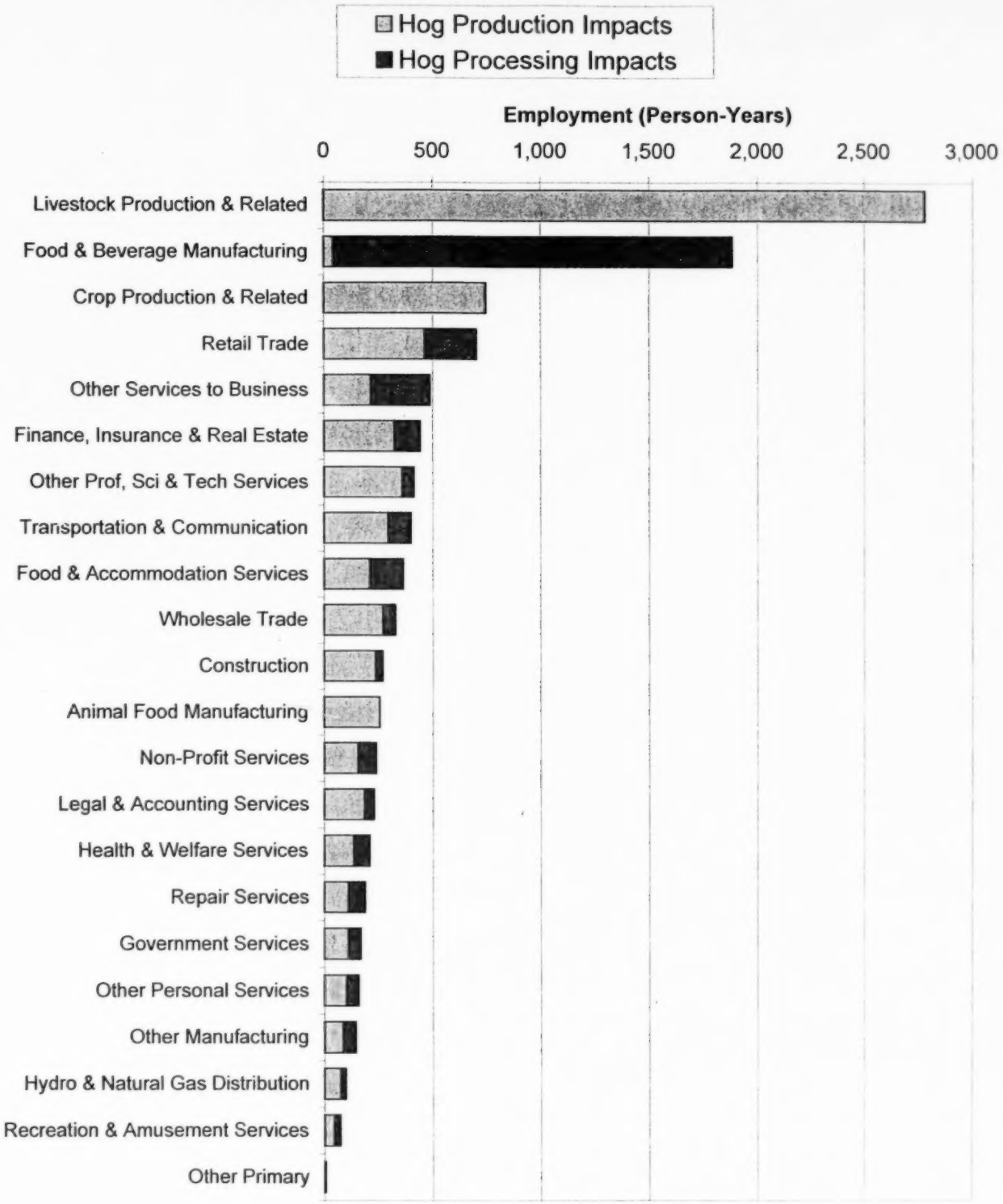
MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION & PROCESSING

EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY



MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION & PROCESSING

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY INDUSTRY



DATA & ASSUMPTIONS

It is important to realize the Manitoba hog industry impacts presented are based on the assumptions MBS has used. Key assumptions include the level of output of the various components of the industry, and the level and type of expenditures required to breed, grow and slaughter hogs.

i) Manitoba Hog Production

Farm impact estimates are modeled on farm expenditures. Manitoba Agriculture, Food & Rural Initiatives (MAFRI) provided MBS with average costs for hog production in terms of feed, other operating costs, depreciation, investment, labour, replacement sows. Expenditures per marketed pig were provided for 1) farrow to 5 kg weight, 2) nursery barns 5 to 23 kg and 3) farrow to finish operations.

Expenditures per pig were inflated to levels required to produce 1) 2.4 million 5 kg weanlings (2.1 million for export), 2) 0.3 million 23 kg feeders for export, 3) 1.2 million 50 kg heavy feeders for export and 4) 3.3 million finished hogs for local slaughter. Hog export figures are based on 2005 and hog slaughter estimates are based on 2003.

Total hog production costs for raising 6.9 million hogs as specified above, plus handling of 0.9 million import slaughter hogs, is estimated at $880 million, which includes direct production labour of $75 million in support of an estimated 2,620 farm jobs.

On farm labour for hog production is assumed to pay $28,000 on a full-time-equivalent basis.

ii) Manitoba Hog Processing

MBS developed an input structure for hog processing using the input table for this industry in Manitoba, which details the relative expenditure for all goods and services used by this industry in 2001. Total production expenditures were then scaled by the estimated value of hogs processed ($655 million).

Number, value and source of hogs processed in Manitoba are the key assumptions that were used to scale hog processing expenditures, and by extension the impacts of hog processing.

For this analysis, total hogs currently processed are assumed to number 4.2 million; 3.3 million produced locally and 0.9 million imported. On average, these 4.2 million hogs are assumed to have 113 kg live-weight and an average value of $155.66 (5 year average 2001 to 2005).

Direct operating costs (excluding slaughter hogs) are estimated at $245 million. This includes $75 million in direct labour expenditures for hog processing. The average salary for hog processing is estimated at $40,000. This results in an estimated 1,830 person-years of direct production employment.

One additional assumption MBS has used for the hog processing assessment relates to foreign workers in the industry. With about 570 of the 1,400 jobs assumed to be filled by foreign workers at Manitoba's largest hog processing plant, MBS has held back 10% of direct labour income from recycling in the economy, thus reducing the induced impact of processing.

FUTURE HOG INDUSTRY IMPACTS

Changes now contemplated to the processing side of the industry are projected to add 1,100 direct processing jobs, and increase Manitoba's hog processing capacity by 2.25 million.

The effect of a new plant on this scale (boosting Manitoba processing by more than 50%) would ripple through the entire hog production sector. It would add not only to the number of hogs processed in Manitoba but also to the number of hogs finished locally. And if exports were to continue at present levels, there would be a net increase in Manitoba hog production.

The anticipated result would be increasing hog production of all types which would generate additional Farm Capital and Operating Expenditures, and accompanying spin-off impacts.

Any number of assumptions could be employed to model the future Manitoba hog industry. However, too many questions remain open at this point, for MBS to consider producing impact estimates of some future state of the industry given increased production capacity.

Two key questions, about the source of hogs, and the response of hog producers, would have profound effects on the size of Manitoba economic impacts attributable to a new hog processing facility:

1) To what degree would new processing capacity be supplied by finished import hogs? Import hogs finished outside Manitoba provide marginal economic benefit to Manitoba.

2) Will hogs supplied from Manitoba be diverted from current export markets, or will they be in addition to export production? A finished hog requires much greater investment than production of weanlings for export, thus increasing the impact on other Manitoba industries.

SECTION IV

BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY

MANITOBA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

FOURTH QUARTER 2006

OCTOBER 26, 2006

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Business Conditions Survey:
Manitoba's Manufacturing industries

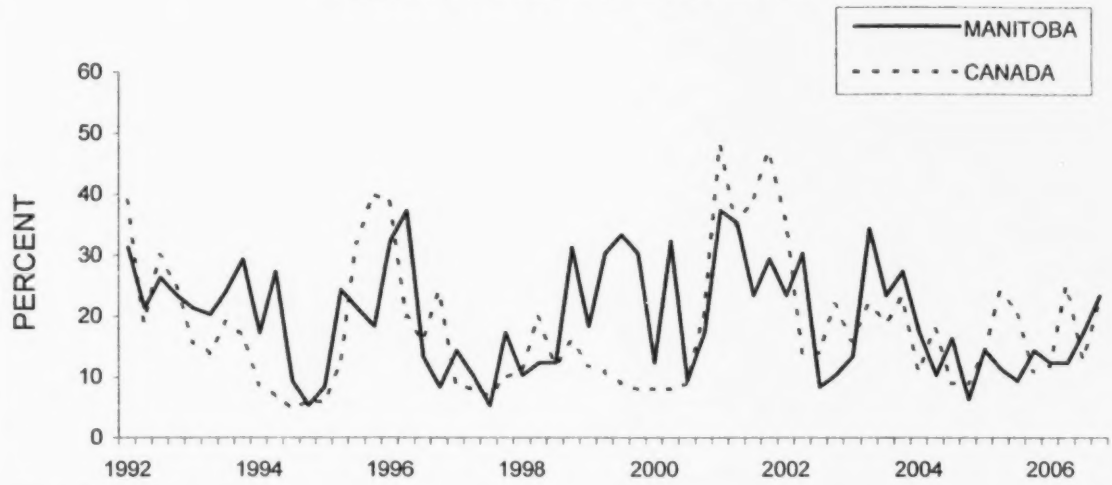
Fourth quarter 2006

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted on a quarterly basis by Statistics Canada. Most recently some 4000 Canadian manufacturers responded to queries on such things as Production and Employment Prospects, New Orders Received, Levels of Unfilled Orders and Finished Product Inventories. Firms were also asked about production difficulties they may be encountering due to shortages of labour - skilled and unskilled, raw materials and working capital.

Highlights from the Fourth Quarter 2006 survey may be summarized as follows:

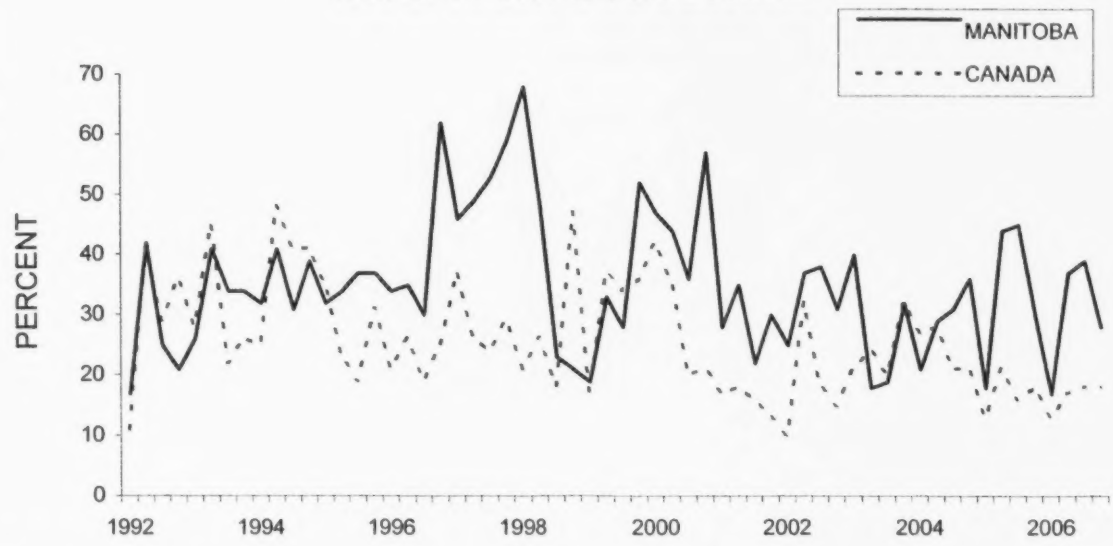
- 17% of Manitoba manufacturers expect an increase in the current level of new orders. This marks a 17 point drop from the previous quarter.
- 26% of respondent firms have stated that production prospects will be higher over the next quarter. This marks an 11 point drop from the previous quarter (37%).
- 14% of Manitoba manufacturers expect employment prospects will increase over the next three months. This is an 8 point drop (22%) from the previous quarter and a 7 point drop from the previous year's quarter (21%).
- 7% of manufacturers cited a higher-than-normal backlog of unfilled orders for the next three months. This is a 5 point increase over the previous quarter (12%) and a 10 point increase over the previous year's quarter (17%).
- 20% of Manitoba manufacturers have suggested that the current level of finished product inventories will be too high.
- 49% of Manitoba manufacturers cited some form of production difficulty in the fourth quarter of 2006. Although this marks an 11 point decline from the previous quarter, this drop is offset by a large number of manufacturers reporting shortages in both skilled (23%) and unskilled (13%) labour.

CHART 1 ORDERS RECEIVED, DECLINING
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

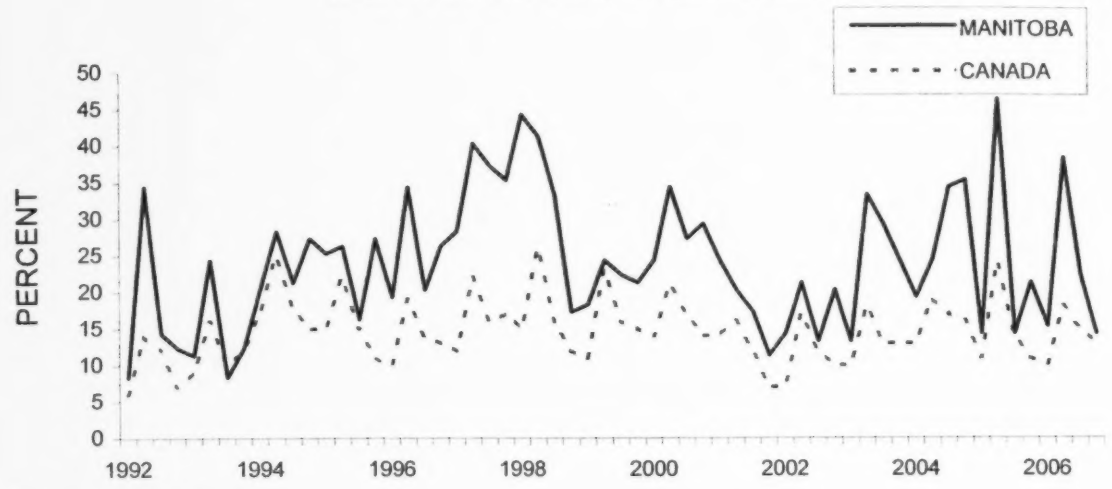
CHART 2 PRODUCTION PROSPECTS, HIGHER
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

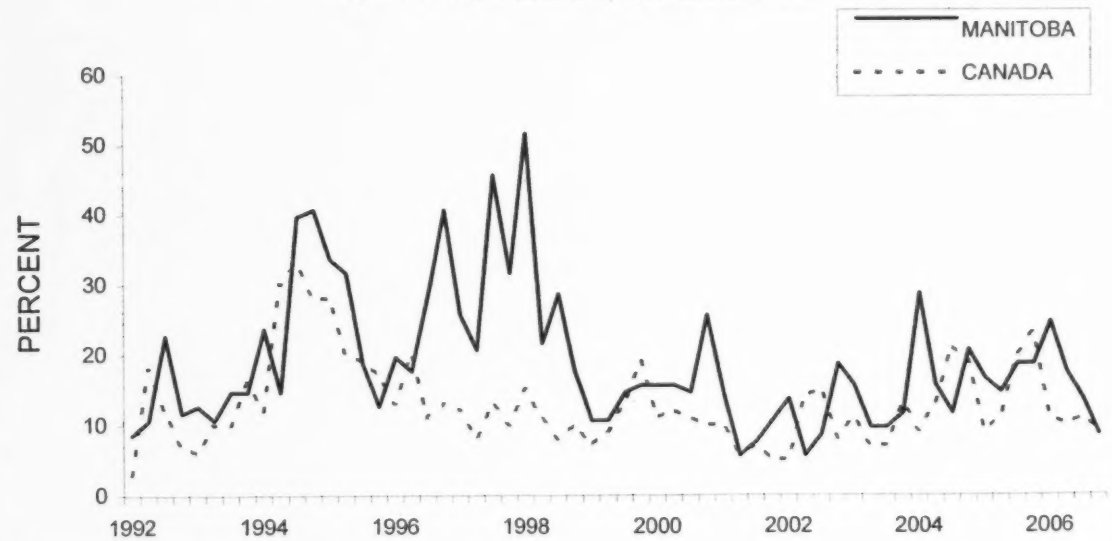
MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATSTICS
OCTOBER 26, 2006

CHART 3 EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS, INCREASING
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

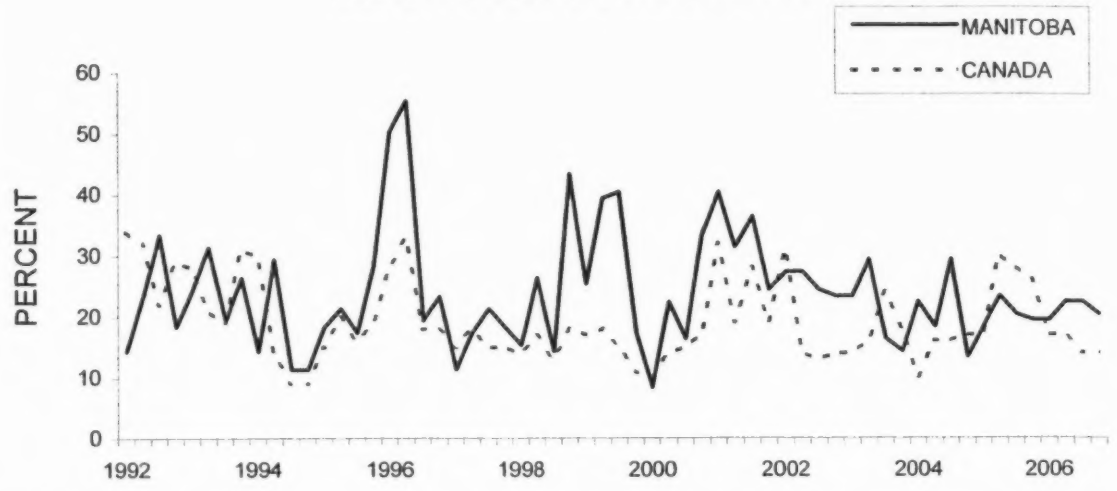
CHART 4 BACKLOG OF UNFILLED ORDERS, HIGHER
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

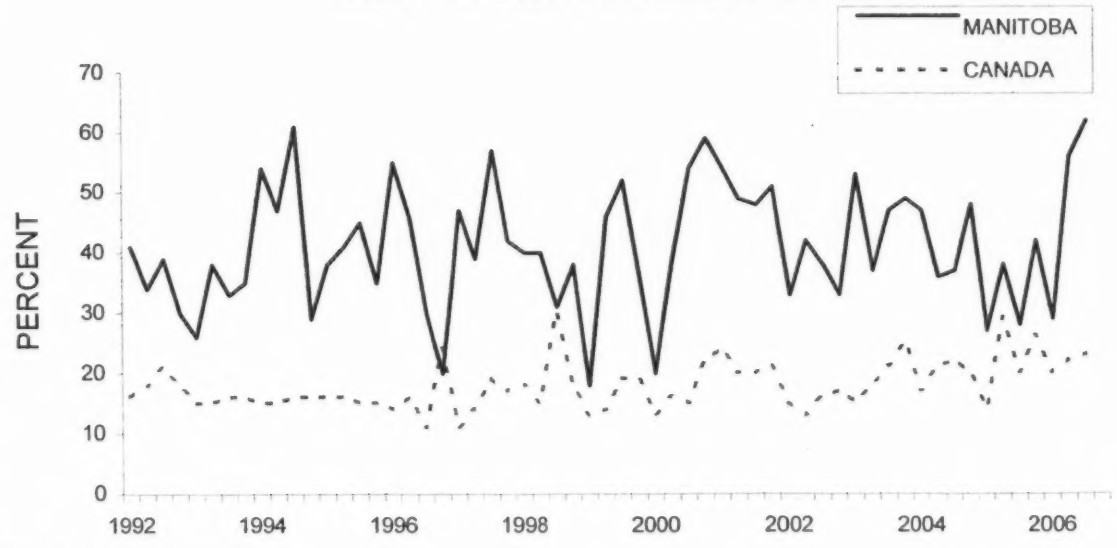
MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATSTICS
OCTOBER 26, 2006

CHART 5 FINISHED PRODUCT INVENTORY, TOO HIGH
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

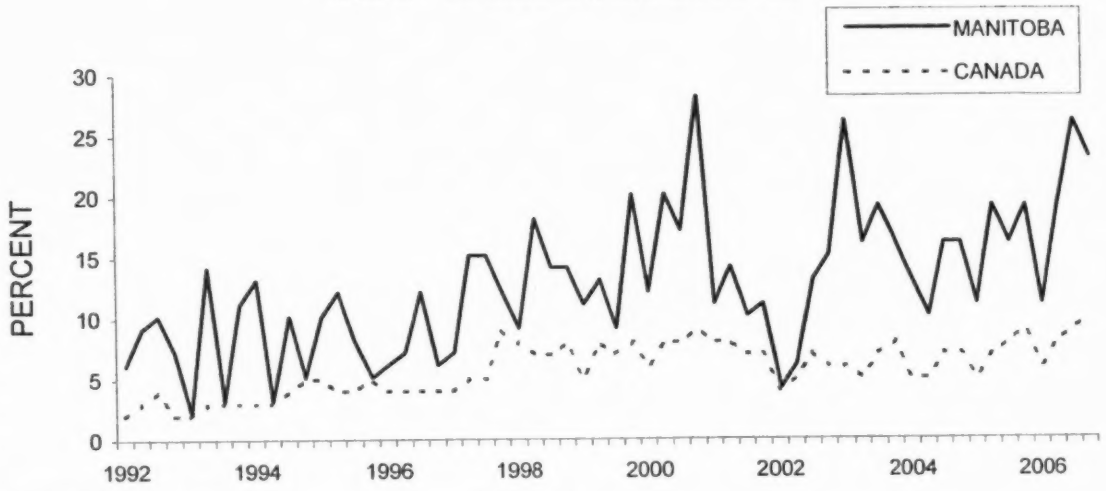
CHART 6 PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, TOTAL SHORTAGES
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

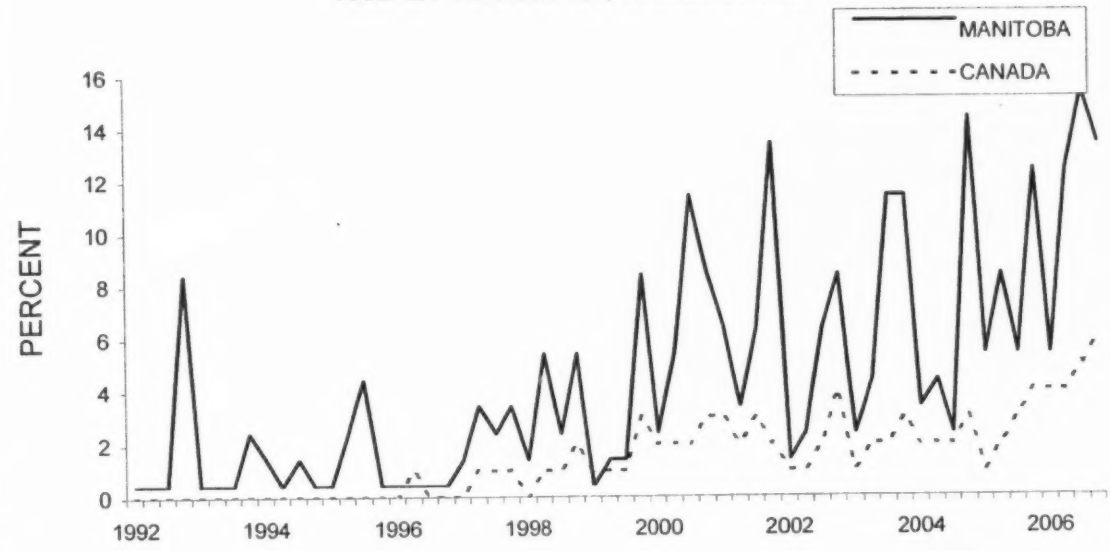
MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATSTICS
OCTOBER 26, 2006

CHART 7 PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, SKILLED LABOUR
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

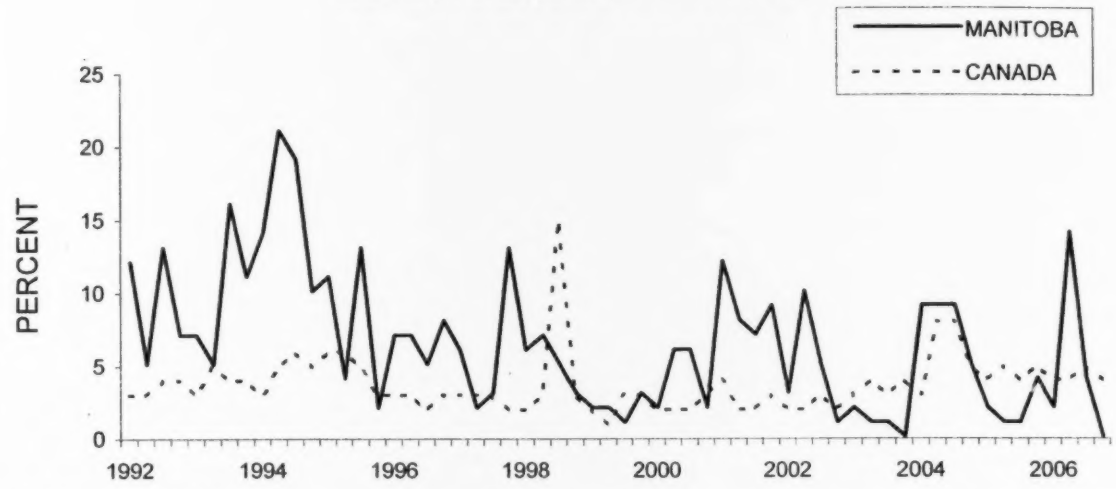
CHART 8 PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, UNSKILLED LABOUR
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

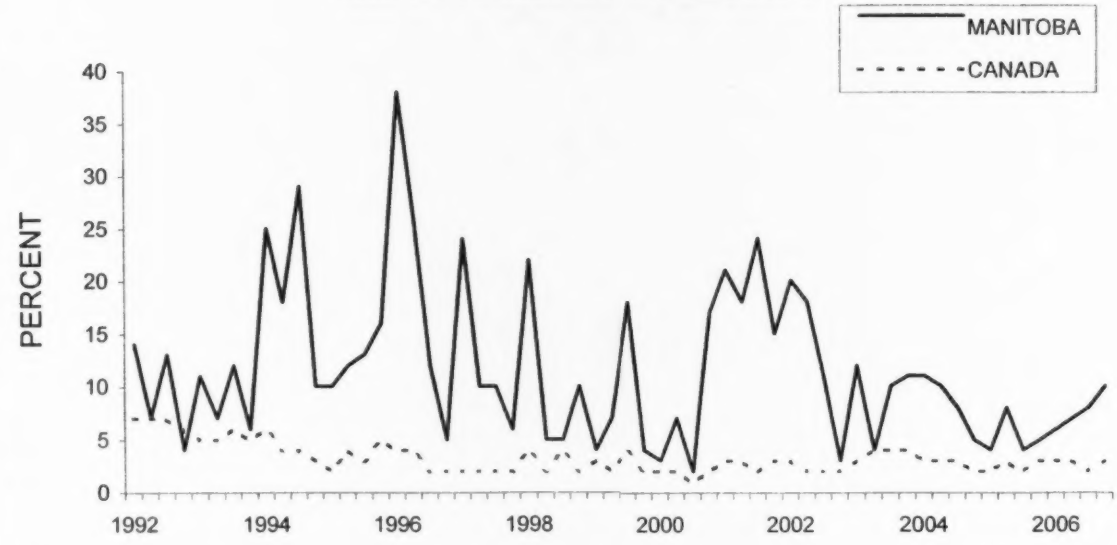
MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATSTICS
OCTOBER 26, 2006

CHART 9 PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, RAW MATERIAL
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

CHART 10 PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, WORKING CAPITAL
1992 Q1 TO 2006 Q4, UNADJUSTED



DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATSTICS
OCTOBER 26, 2006

ORDERS RECEIVED, DECLINING, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	25	28	43	17	31	46	32	27	35	27	27	2
1993	24	17	30	16	22	12	21	13	26	18	21	8
1994	15	7	10	8	9	7	9	5	6	5	11	10
1995	18	23	13	8	11	16	22	24	25	20	14	6
1996	23	25	29	29	37	25	23	25	13	18	33	3
1997	12	9	7	15	19	22	10	7	6	10	15	6
1998	16	15	12	18	15	14	15	13	14	21	33	7
1999	28	10	11	7	20	26	12	7	14	14	16	10
2000	18	11	14	5	13	28	9	11	14	13	13	9
2001	31	42	25	20	33	56	33	48	25	30	42	5
2002	18	22	28	10	22	28	22	20	21	32	20	2
2003	24	20	15	7	17	11	32	16	13	19	21	9
2004	12	12	17	16	14	5	15	12	9	7	11	6
2005	12	18	9	24	16	8	22	18	11	9	13	5
2005												
1Q	14	14	10	53	18	7	24	10	11	19	17	5
2Q	11	24	6	36	14	8	23	30	3	7	12	5
3Q	9	21	9	2	15	7	20	25	11	4	11	4
4Q	14	11	9	5	17	10	20	8	20	6	13	7
2006												
1Q	12	12	14	2	8	6	22	10	6	5	11	8
2Q	12	25	16	2	11	10	16	33	22	6	9	6
3Q	17	13	15	8	12	18	22	11	10	6	12	8
4Q	23	22	11	14	13	34	31	21	9	8	18	8

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS, HIGHER, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	24	29	23	25	27	25	24	32	37	32	24	7
1993	32	30	33	33	25	24	24	32	26	39	32	5
1994	34	39	32	27	36	33	32	43	41	34	28	5
1995	33	27	11	35	29	21	23	29	35	25	24	3
1996	38	23	13	60	23	24	22	21	28	35	22	2
1997	50	29	23	35	33	33	24	30	41	32	31	1
1998	38	28	32	34	30	18	22	30	26	35	26	1
1999	31	31	31	32	19	16	27	34	25	35	26	4
2000	44	30	40	21	28	21	33	28	22	33	28	1
2001	27	16	15	28	26	16	18	13	38	24	22	3
2002	31	19	26	22	30	24	19	17	28	30	21	1
2003	25	24	27	41	31	25	17	25	29	37	29	7
2004	27	24	24	27	30	29	23	23	35	33	28	6
2005	32	17	35	26	35	18	22	12	24	26	26	3
2005												
1Q	16	13	32	17	14	6	14	9	43	35	14	5
2Q	42	21	35	23	48	33	27	14	17	26	36	2
3Q	43	16	46	52	56	19	21	12	22	17	31	4
4Q	28	18	26	10	22	14	26	14	15	26	22	1
2006												
1Q	15	13	13	36	14	9	13	10	10	24	27	4
2Q	35	17	39	68	51	29	23	10	21	37	32	5
3Q	37	18	41	59	40	44	22	11	55	53	23	7
4Q	26	18	38	19	34	23	23	12	16	29	16	4

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS, INCREASING, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	17	10	15	9	15	8	11	8	21	10	11	2
1993	14	12	19	13	18	16	11	12	14	16	12	6
1994	24	19	20	30	31	18	15	20	29	20	17	4
1995	24	16	16	27	26	18	13	16	17	18	17	3
1996	25	14	10	24	18	20	14	12	26	26	12	3
1997	35	17	17	22	24	22	16	15	22	22	15	1
1998	34	17	21	22	18	19	18	16	23	17	14	1
1999	21	16	17	25	22	18	18	15	21	18	16	3
2000	29	17	12	17	14	18	21	13	28	22	16	1
2001	18	12	9	26	18	10	16	9	20	21	11	4
2002	17	12	10	20	21	13	12	10	26	15	12	4
2003	25	14	18	32	21	17	12	12	19	15	16	2
2004	28	16	19	34	24	21	14	14	24	22	18	2
2005	24	15	17	38	25	22	13	11	23	25	20	4
2005												
1Q	14	11	4	32	6	8	8	10	19	13	15	4
2Q	46	24	39	47	45	40	20	19	29	33	28	2
3Q	14	14	19	49	34	27	14	8	25	27	24	8
4Q	21	11	6	24	16	12	8	8	17	27	14	3
2006												
1Q	15	10	5	22	9	11	7	8	15	25	18	4
2Q	38	18	28	45	35	34	14	12	30	29	28	2
3Q	22	15	10	45	31	33	11	11	38	32	21	6
4Q	14	13	26	29	21	21	10	10	28	29	15	8

BACKLOG OF UNFILLED ORDERS, HIGHER THAN NORMAL, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	12	10	3	3	13	2	10	11	7	4	8	9
1993	12	11	1	28	13	10	11	10	13	7	11	7
1994	28	26	12	7	11	23	33	24	45	25	22	8
1995	23	21	21	14	14	27	26	20	16	17	21	8
1996	25	14	2	39	8	3	13	15	9	15	10	9
1997	29	11	10	28	13	14	15	8	21	17	6	10
1998	28	11	19	13	11	12	13	10	9	10	6	10
1999	11	12	6	12	7	15	19	9	12	13	14	4
2000	16	11	5	6	16	12	19	7	10	10	15	8
2001	8	7	3	3	11	3	10	6	20	6	7	7
2002	10	11	2	8	8	5	14	10	8	7	7	8
2003	10	10	5	25	13	13	8	11	13	7	13	4
2004	18	16	13	17	7	12	19	15	22	13	14	8
2005	16	16	13	8	16	6	13	18	7	18	12	7
2005												
1Q	15	9	1	2	7	9	9	8	5	15	9	9
2Q	13	11	19	13	16	2	19	8	7	14	9	5
3Q	17	20	16	14	23	9	13	26	8	12	13	8
4Q	17	23	16	4	18	4	11	28	7	31	17	6
2006												
1Q	23	11	8	30	16	6	13	7	10	24	7	8
2Q	16	10	6	21	15	4	12	7	14	18	8	8
3Q	12	11	16	2	14	26	10	7	16	38	11	5
4Q	7	9	25	1	16	8	8	7	12	14	16	2

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

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FINISHED PRODUCT INVENTORY, TOO HIGH, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	22	29	31	7	28	17	25	33	21	23	30	4
1993	25	25	19	11	25	12	22	26	38	18	33	6
1994	16	16	30	12	18	16	17	15	27	8	22	5
1995	21	18	5	22	11	8	14	19	30	24	13	7
1996	37	24	33	27	29	16	23	24	11	21	41	9
1997	17	16	21	4	22	18	17	14	24	11	31	5
1998	25	16	5	18	20	15	16	13	23	17	34	9
1999	30	15	3	2	22	8	20	12	19	15	23	10
2000	20	14	10	5	20	6	15	13	33	18	15	8
2001	33	25	25	24	28	30	25	24	24	20	29	10
2002	25	18	34	12	21	7	24	16	12	22	21	9
2003	21	18	23	15	17	15	24	16	15	15	21	7
2004	21	15	24	20	26	9	9	17	6	12	15	8
2005	20	25	13	14	27	21	18	31	6	12	18	7
2005												
1Q	18	17	8	7	25	12	15	18	6	20	15	7
2Q	23	30	11	13	17	30	18	40	8	10	19	8
3Q	20	28	18	27	41	14	20	34	4	10	15	6
4Q	19	26	14	8	23	26	19	31	5	7	22	5
2006												
1Q	19	17	31	0	17	8	22	17	6	4	11	8
2Q	22	17	20	17	26	12	21	16	16	13	17	9
3Q	22	14	14	4	17	15	19	14	12	7	10	10
4Q	20	14	2	6	21	10	21	14	7	6	14	8

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, TOTAL SHORTAGES, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	34	18	28	43	31	45	15	14	21	25	43	7
1993	31	16	24	63	44	30	17	12	20	21	32	7
1994	46	16	22	42	50	19	12	14	15	15	42	9
1995	38	16	17	25	26	13	11	14	20	21	35	10
1996	36	16	11	23	18	9	12	16	24	17	33	10
1997	44	15	17	51	24	16	8	14	18	39	24	9
1998	35	20	30	36	22	12	19	17	30	41	34	8
1999	36	16	15	67	15	12	17	13	31	31	25	9
2000	41	17	20	53	16	29	12	14	27	40	21	9
2001	49	21	14	41	19	44	17	16	41	60	28	9
2002	35	15	19	21	23	28	16	11	38	34	33	9
2003	45	20	34	61	30	34	17	14	37	35	34	9
2004	40	20	38	74	27	28	18	15	37	34	31	9
2005	32	22	37	67	39	29	22	16	28	50	34	5
2005												
1Q	25	14	39	61	23	20	16	9	24	28	28	6
2Q	36	29	22	78	49	27	25	29	15	33	30	8
3Q	26	20	57	62	42	24	23	11	50	62	31	4
4Q	40	26	30	65	40	43	24	16	21	76	47	5
2006												
1Q	27	20	41	48	35	33	21	11	25	50	33	4
2Q	54	22	44	63	42	21	22	9	61	64	40	7
3Q	60	23	42	67	44	32	26	12	45	62	48	8
4Q	49	27	66	63	58	45	22	19	37	65	43	6

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

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PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, SKILLED LABOUR SHORTAGE, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	8	3	1	4	4	21	2	2	4	4	4	9
1993	8	3	1	5	7	10	2	2	5	2	5	9
1994	8	4	3	22	4	3	3	4	5	4	8	8
1995	9	5	2	5	7	3	3	5	6	6	6	10
1996	8	4	0	6	5	2	4	3	6	7	4	10
1997	12	6	2	6	4	7	2	6	9	17	5	9
1998	14	8	2	3	4	2	8	6	20	21	4	8
1999	13	7	3	39	6	6	6	7	15	7	5	8
2000	19	8	4	17	2	7	6	7	13	16	7	10
2001	12	8	4	8	6	3	6	6	13	24	7	8
2002	10	6	6	2	7	5	5	5	19	14	6	8
2003	19	7	13	25	8	14	6	5	23	8	9	8
2004	14	6	10	30	9	11	5	4	15	12	9	8
2005	16	7	7	23	12	8	5	4	14	25	13	8
2005												
1Q	11	5	7	32	10	3	5	3	13	12	12	6
2Q	19	7	1	36	14	10	5	4	9	19	12	8
3Q	16	8	16	10	12	10	5	4	24	25	11	7
4Q	19	9	4	12	13	9	6	4	11	42	16	9
2006												
1Q	11	6	7	8	6	10	3	4	12	19	13	7
2Q	19	8	13	18	13	8	5	3	36	31	17	8
3Q	26	9	8	15	18	12	8	4	26	28	19	8
4Q	23	10	24	24	25	6	6	6	20	34	16	6

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, UNSKILLED LABOUR SHORTAGE, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
1993	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
1994	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
1995	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
1996	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
1997	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	7
1998	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	6	0	8
1999	3	2	0	10	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	8
2000	7	2	0	19	0	2	2	2	3	9	1	8
2001	7	3	3	7	2	2	3	2	9	14	0	7
2002	4	2	0	4	2	3	2	1	5	6	1	8
2003	7	2	2	4	2	6	3	2	3	3	1	10
2004	6	2	5	6	2	2	3	1	4	6	2	8
2005	8	3	4	3	3	4	3	1	6	12	5	9
2005												
1Q	5	1	5	0	2	2	1	1	2	5	4	8
2Q	8	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	2	7	5	10
3Q	5	3	4	9	2	5	3	1	16	16	5	5
4Q	12	4	6	3	4	7	3	2	5	20	5	9
2006												
1Q	5	4	6	1	4	10	2	1	7	20	6	5
2Q	12	4	9	6	9	3	3	1	5	24	6	9
3Q	15	5	5	8	9	5	4	2	12	19	11	9
4Q	13	6	24	10	16	16	3	3	11	22	10	6

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

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PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, RAW MATERIAL SHORTAGE, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	9	4	9	32	11	3	2	2	9	7	7	7
1993	10	4	15	52	19	8	3	3	9	8	10	6
1994	16	5	13	7	17	10	3	3	5	7	19	8
1995	8	5	13	12	12	7	3	4	9	10	17	4
1996	7	3	8	15	7	2	1	2	9	6	6	6
1997	6	3	10	32	10	4	2	2	4	10	6	5
1998	5	6	8	27	11	6	4	6	1	6	8	3
1999	2	2	4	10	5	3	2	2	3	9	4	3
2000	4	2	13	13	9	7	1	2	2	9	5	4
2001	9	3	6	20	6	2	2	2	4	13	3	8
2002	5	2	10	13	9	3	3	1	5	8	6	5
2003	1	4	15	16	11	6	3	2	2	12	7	1
2004	8	6	19	16	8	10	5	6	10	6	8	6
2005	2	5	22	24	16	10	9	3	3	7	4	1
2005												
1Q	2	4	23	18	3	8	6	3	5	6	4	1
2Q	1	5	16	25	23	12	12	2	1	3	4	1
3Q	1	4	32	30	21	2	9	2	2	11	5	1
4Q	4	5	17	22	16	18	8	3	2	8	4	3
2006												
1Q	2	4	27	30	15	8	10	2	3	3	4	1
2Q	14	4	15	15	17	4	8	1	4	4	5	7
3Q	4	5	24	29	12	5	9	2	3	10	7	3
4Q	0	4	10	21	13	10	7	3	1	2	7	1

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, WORKING CAPITAL SHORTAGE, UNADJUSTED

	MAN	CAN	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	SASK	ALTA	BC	MAN. RANK
1992	9	7	17	4	11	9	6	6	6	8	20	6
1993	8	5	6	3	15	8	8	4	5	7	13	7
1994	20	4	5	10	22	5	4	4	5	3	10	9
1995	12	4	1	6	5	2	4	3	4	3	6	10
1996	19	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	9	2	7	10
1997	12	2	2	7	6	2	1	2	2	2	5	10
1998	10	3	0	2	4	3	5	2	6	3	7	10
1999	7	3	1	5	3	2	6	1	6	2	7	10
2000	6	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	5	5	10
2001	19	3	1	5	2	3	2	2	10	3	6	10
2002	12	2	2	0	3	2	2	2	4	2	7	10
2003	8	4	4	14	5	6	2	4	5	2	10	8
2004	8	3	3	22	4	3	2	2	5	4	8	8
2005	4	3	2	17	5	5	2	2	2	3	6	6
2005												
1Q	3	2	1	11	5	1	2	1	3	2	3	6
2Q	7	3	1	15	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	9
3Q	3	2	2	13	4	6	2	2	2	2	6	6
4Q	4	3	2	28	5	9	3	2	1	3	9	6
2006												
1Q	5	3	1	9	7	5	2	2	3	3	6	6
2Q	6	3	2	24	3	3	3	2	5	2	8	8
3Q	7	2	2	15	4	5	2	2	3	2	6	9
4Q	9	3	3	8	3	8	2	2	2	3	5	10

DATA SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

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